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TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
11th Mar.	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	......	......
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April, "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th March, at 9 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 8th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregliettto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	25th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905,
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..................... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5196	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th	May.
ASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA
AND
"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED
ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE VERY LATEST CONTINENTAL ACT.
"THE DOG CART AND THE DOGS"
TRAINED AND INTRODUCED BY
MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD.
THE DOG CART SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR
MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD
by the FORT CARRIAGE WORKS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
STILL MORE NEW ACTS.
STILL MORE SENSATIONS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.
REMEMBER
LAST FEW NIGHTS.
LAST FEW NIGHTS.
of the GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION
EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.
Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.
Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the MOHURAM and HOLI HOLIDAYS, the Cheap "Week End" RETURN TICKETS will be issued on THURSDAY, FRIDAY or SATURDAY the 16th, 17th, or 18th, instant, and will be available for completion of the return journey by noon (i. e., 12 o'clock) of Wednesday the 22nd idem.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 6th March 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows :—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.
2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1892 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.
3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.
4. JAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 787 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.
5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.
6. PLOT of vacant land 300 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of and offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th March 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION fixed for To-morrow, Friday, the 10th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

M. B. COLAH,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF SILAS EZRA SASSOON, LATE OF BOMBAY JEWISH INHABITANT DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Indian Succession Act 1865, and the Trustees and Mortgagees powers Act, 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the Estate of the above deceased who died in Bombay, on or about the 15th day of February, 1905, and probate of whose Will was on the 7th day of March, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to AARON SOLOMON SASSOON one of the Executors named in the said Will are required to send in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims within one month from the date hereof, after which period the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased in due course of law having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice as aforesaid.

All persons indebted to the said Estate or holding any property of the deceased are required forthwith to pay the amounts due by them and deliver the property held by them to the said Executor.—Dated this 9 day of March, 1905.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Executor's Attorneys.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE",
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9 520,000
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HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 9	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 4	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 4	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 2	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

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English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE:—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Securities—		
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 1-8	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£100 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-8	= do
Silver—		
Spot in London	27 3-16	= + 1-16
3 months hence	26 15-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	58 7-8	= + 1-4
Exchanges—		
Paris cheques	25·21	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·47 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 5-8	= unchanged
Discounts—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
3 " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
Interest—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= do

Sugar— German granulated 1st marks 16 3-4 sellers tone dull.
Rapeseed— Brown 36 sellers April-May.
Linseed— Linseed Bold 36 1-2 business done April-May.
Coffee— Coffee in New York 7 3-4 unchanged.
Arrivals— Steamers Sutherland, Ernest Simons.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·19 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 23,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

Mar.-April 4·02 —1; April-May 4·03 —1
May-June 4·04 —1; June-July 4·05 —2; July-Aug. 4·05 —2
Aug.-Sept. 4·06 —2; Sep.-Oct. 4·07 —2; Oct.-Nov. 4·07 —2
Nov.-Dec. 4·08 —2

Receipts at U S Ports	16,000 bales
Do. last year	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 "
Do. do Continent	2,000 "
In New York—	
Spot	7·85 unchanged
Futures, month of March	7·35 + 1
Do. do. July	7·41 + 1
In New Orleans—	
Spot	Closed—Holiday
Futures, month of	
Do. do.	
Tone at close	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 5 p. m., on Tuesday, 7th March, 1905:—

Cotton	20,689 bales.
Wheat	14,301 cwts.
Linseed	43,786 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,656 "
Gingellyseed	8,154 "
Poppyseed	430 "
Groundnuts	1,878 "
Castorseed	3,917 "
Rice	7,657 "
Myrabollams	5,657 "
Cottonseed	39,031 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	1,093 "
Joowar	12,808 "
Maize	75 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16

The sum of about £130,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, MARCH 8.

Exchange—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand 1s. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 6 Months' Sight C. A. 1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do ...... 138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 99·0
1st Settlement ... ... 99·0
Money Market, Tone steady.

Bank Rate.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th February 7 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd February 7 do
Bank of Madras do 1st March 7 do

Seeds—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone easier.	
Ready	6 4 0
Forward ... April-May	6 6
Rapeseed.—Tone easier.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready.	6 3
Do Forward April-May	6 5
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6 12
Do Forward April-May	6 14
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet but steady.	
Ready	7 2
Forward April-May	7 5
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	28 4
Forward April-May nominal	30 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone, easier.	
Howree Khandeish	44-4
15 per cent Mixed	44-0
25 per cent.	42-8
50 per cent	41
Black Kutnee	35-8
Yellow Hingenghat	49-8
Wheat.—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi Ready	4 9 6
Do do Apl.-May.	4 11

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.
Estimated sales .... bales 8,000
Imports .... " 7,000

Mch.-Apl. 4·03 +1; Apl.-May 4·04 +1
May-June 4·05 +1; June-July 4·06 +1; July-Aug 4·06 +1
Aug.-Sept. 4·07 +1; Sept.-Oct. 4·08 +1; Oct-Nov 4·08 +1
Nov.-Dec. 4·09 +1

COTTON.—The market is quiet and prices are almost unchanged since yesterday. The business passing is on a small scale Japan and Mills being buyers of ready though only very moderately. In forward business there is little or nothing doing. "Suttas" are quiet, "Good" Broach 15th, 25th March closes at Rs. 198 per candy.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms)	168 158	25 March
Bengals, M G Ry terms	175 165 ...	do
Sind-Punjab M G.	175 165 ...	do
Oomrawatee (despts) (M.-G.)	180 174 ...	do
Khandeish do.	170 164	do
Jalgaon do	172 166	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do do. Akola do. do. do.	181 175 ...	do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	189 173 ...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	186 180 ...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	190 184 ...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	201 199 ...	1-25 March
Do. do	... 198	15-25 do.
Dharwar (S.-G)	... 192	1-25 May
Westerns	... 182	do

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces and at Dwarka, Jamnagar, Malegaon and Trichinopoly and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is generally about or in slight excess of normal.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Ratnagiri and Negapatam, and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 8° to 15° in defect of normal in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana and at Neemuch and Jubbulpore, while the minimum varies from it by small amounts. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces and Ceylon and at Neemuch, Saugor and Jubbulpore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Over an inch of rain fell at Colombo and light showers at Allahabad.

Weather is generally fine, but pressure in Sind is decreasing and the weather there is likely to become unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th March 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·954
Temperature of the air ....degrees	75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	65·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	201

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—March 9.

Before the Hon The Chief JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1379—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Khaver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co—Mirza and M

1380—Ardeser H D and Co—Mervanji Cooverji vs Bai Sirinbai widow and others Jamsetji and B

1381—Wadia G and Co—Rowji Sakulchand and Co—vs Hassumbhoy Visram and another

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary Suits for hearing in Chamber.

For decree Absolute.

453-04—Crawford B and Co.—Winifred Alice Pierson vs Fredrich George Anderson Pierson.

Suits for hearing, and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Commercial Causes.

759,04—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

Reference.

E F Nicholson—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji

Testamentary Suits.

22-04—Pestonji R and K—Bejonji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali vs Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali Jamsetji and B.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Memabai widow vs Camji Walji Madhowji and K.

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandus vs Ooderm—Balkison K J Bilimoria.

20-04—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a Minor by her Guardian Gordhund Govind B M and Romer.

22-04—Bicknell M and K—Yeumabai widow vs Viswanath Pandoorang Bhalkar Minor by his Guardian Pandoorung H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.

23-04—Soraji and J—Madhusudhan Raghoba and others vs Matturabai widow—In Person.

24-04—Khumderao S and L—Krishnabai widow vs Gopikabai alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co.—For Postponement.

25-04—Tyabji D and Co.—Ghellabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Molloo Matubhoy—J and M.

30-04—Jamsetji and R—Cassinath Bohu Bhote vs Annant—Balkrishna Pai and other—Chitnis and M.

Long Causes.

752-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhan Mohunlal and others—Payne and Co—For postponement

611-03—Madhowji and K—Vithuldas Damoder and another vs Rupcooverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G

449-02—Jamsetji and R—Abdool Hoosein Mulla vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others In person—M B Chothea

780-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Seskaran Samirmall vs Jugmohundas Vanorawandas—Payne and Co

250 04—Unvalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramji Dariwalla and another—Pestonji R and K and K B Mehta

771-01—K D Shroff Mahomed Kassum Dharumsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—C B and Co and Payne and Co and Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent decree.

114-05—Crawford B and Co—Runchodbhai Dewaji and others vs Ismail Beg Mahomed—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For trial of preliminary issues.

182'04—Maganlal J and G Sewdas Weljee and another vs Chagbai widow and another Ardeshir H D and Co

168-04—Kanga and P Mawjee Arjun and Co—and another vs Nenbai widow and others Tyabji D and Co—For further evidence

563-02—Bicknell M and R—Hanumanbu Foolchand others—vs Kedarmal Govindram and another Kanga and P

Long Causes.

294-04—Dikshit D and S—Pashakar Govind Vaidyr vs Pramchand Raychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

762-0.—Mulji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas Halvi H and M

765,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

285-04—Wadia G and Co—Rawji Sakulchand and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

430-16996-04—Mulla and M—Gordhundas Wagbji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

609'04—Bhaishunker K and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Hiralal D

19'04—In Person Chaturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dassa Madhowji and K

723,04—Wadia G and Co, Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and B and N, and Matubhoy J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Judgment on Motion.

65-00—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Barijdas Lalji and others—Ardaser H D and Co and Daphtary and F

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

843-04—In person—Amirchand Virji and another vs Jaitha Vanravan

Long Causes.

798-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Cooverji Adarji and another vs Salcobai widow Hiralal D—Part heard

117-04—Bhaishanker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha alias Moghibai—Madhowji and K—Part heard

42-05—Payne and Co—Hirji Kiloo Maneck and others vs Haji Sultanally Shustri and others—M J and M and Mirza and M

295-04—B Raghavaya—Bhasker Ganesh Shevdye vs Raoji Kindyeckrao Jagunath Shankersett—Crawford B and Co

789-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomonji Nowroji Kabraji vs Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D

806-04—Mulla and M—Motibai widow vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co

827-04—Captain and V Mahomed Ali bin Abdool Kareem Logday vs The Hon the Advocate General and others Little and Co and Ardeser H D and Co

880-04—Bhaishanker K and G Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimodin and others Little and Co—Payne and Co for Postponement

17-775-463-04—Dikshit D and G—Ramdayal Saligram vs Govind narayan Jeychand—Payne and Co

394-05—M B Chothia—Soording Mathuradas vs Kursendas Vissonji and others—Mirza and M and Hiralal D and S and M

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—March 2, at Kottayam, Travancore, the wife of the Rev J Booth, of a daughter.

HAMMOND—March 4, at Ordnance Lines, Madras, the wife of Conductor W Hammond, of a son.

JAMES—February 17, at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, the wife of J James, Asst Messrs Heatly and Gresham, Ld, of a son.

PRUDHOMME—February 5, at Roslin, Spur Tank Road Madras, to Mr and Mrs A T Prudhomme, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAY—EADES—March 3, at Parlakimidi, Gunjam, by the Rev E Bull, Chaplain of Waltair, James, son of the late Lieut-General James May, C B, Indian Army, and of Mrs May, Mitford, Surrey, to Helen, daughter of the late George Lavender Eades, Esq. of Evesham, Worcestershire.

DEATH.

CLOTHIER—March 2, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Florence Frances (nee Deshon), wife of Colonel R F Clothier, Indian Army.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH
"PULMOTONE"
CONTAINS

Guaiacol
Quinine
Hypophosphite
Calcium "
Ferric "
Sodium "
Potassium "
Manganese "
Strychnine "

Rs. 1-8 per bottle of 25.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-0m. 1-22a., Low water, 7-0m. 7-5a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Light Horse Camp opens at Santa Cruz (9th to 20th March.)
Bombay Millowners' Association, ballot for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Fizgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.—The prize distribution at this Institution arranged for Friday has been postponed.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-15 a. m. on Sunday for a run to Bandora Lands End and back. The Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held on Saturday at 5 p. m. at the Club Tent.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 15th instant. A supplemental mail will be closed at 7 p. m. on the 16th idem.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—This Library was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar B. A., LL. B., Solicitor High Court, who served the Library as one of its Honorary Joint Secretaries and also as a member of the Managing Committee for the last four years.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—This examination will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court on Tuesday 28th, Wednesday 29th, Thursday 30th and Friday the 31st of March 1905. The Examiners are Messrs A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown and D. B. Chitnis Solicitor.

BAND AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officers commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of Music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant to-day during dinner hours:—

Grand March	The Fire Brigade	C Dase
Lancers	Up West	W William
Valse	Annie	F Horten
Selection	Kitty Grey	L Monckton
Clarnet Solo	Romance and Polacca	Ch Thiere
Intermezzo	The Road to Moscow	P Loetz
Valse	The Dancing Girl	C Coote
Galop	Mushine	S Winterests

AUCTION SALE OF ABKARI LICENCES.—At the Town Customs House, yesterday, Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Customs assisted by Mr. H. Ballantine, Assistant Collector of Abkari, put up for sale by public auction certain licences for the sale of country and foreign liquor and toddy shop licences. There were thirteen licences for retail foreign liquor shops which realised Rs 58,750; eight licenses for pure toddy spirit shops which realised Rs. 13,550; and five licences for pure toddy shops which realised Rs. 13,400. There was a large gathering of Parsee and Bhundaree bidders. And there was brisk competition. The licences were for a period of three years commencing from the 1st April next.

SPREADING INFECTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Allishah, a Mahomedan boiler-maker appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Dr. Venis, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charging him with failing to remove to Arthur Road Hospital, his daughter Haleema, aged eleven years, who was certified to be suffering from small-pox, and thereby committing an offence under Section 424 (2) of the Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the Municipality. The evidence showed that on the 25th February last, the girl Haleema was found suffering from small-pox in the house of the accused in Temker Street, Second Nagpada. As there were other people living in the same house, Dr. Darabseth, Deputy Health Officer certified that the girl was suffering from small-pox and served a notice on the accused requiring him to remove her to the Arthur Road Hospital. The accused did not comply with the notice and took the girl to Ooran. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10.

CLAIM AGAINST A LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday a full Bench consisting of Mr R. M. Patell Acting Chief Judge, and Mr N W Kemp second Judge, disposed of an appeal in the case of Bai Awanbai, widow of Sorabji Pallonji Amaria, against Aspandiarji Burjorji Panthaki, liquidator of the Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited. Mr P K Motiwalla, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr K K Suntoke was for the defendant. In this case plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 137 being the amount of premiums paid by her to the Company which subsequently went into liquidation. The suit was originally heard by the Acting Second Judge who dismissed it with costs. The Acting Chief Judge in disposing of the appeal said that the main point in the case was whether after the winding up of the Company was completed under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, the liquidator of the Company remained liable to the creditors, for plaintiff was only a creditor. His honour held that he was not liable and dismissed the appeal with costs.

WHAT ARE KING'S COINS?

AN INTERESTING COUNTERFEITING CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hartly charged Walji Earsoo, a Hindu goldsmith of Javari Bazaar, with counterfeiting King's coins, namely Moorshidabad rupees of the 19th year of Shah Allum, and with being in possession of instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting the same.

Inspector Power prosecuted, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended.

The case for the prosecution was that the Cawnpore police arrested a man with over two thousand counterfeit Moorshidabad rupees, and on information from him, the manufacturer of the coins was found to be the accused in Bombay. On his house being searched, he was found in possession of several Moorshidabad coins, and some other coins being sacred impressions used for ornaments and some dies.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that the coins were not current coins. About seven years ago, there was a similar case tried before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which the accused was also implicated along with others. The Chief Presidency Magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions, where they were tried and acquitted on the ground that Moorshidabad coins were not the Queen's coins, and that they were manufactured more or less for ornamental purposes. It was held then that the coins were not the coins of the realm. The present case was just the same. Amongst the coins found with the accused several coins that could not be used as money, in as much as they were punched to be used as pendants.

Inspector Power said that the Bombay police hesitated to take any action in the case, when they were first asked to do so, by the Cawnpore police, because in the similar case of 1898, the accused were acquitted on the grounds stated by Mr. Talyarkhan. But in 1902 that a man was arrested at Benares for a similar offence, and was convicted by a Magistrate, and sentenced to the Sessions, where he was acquitted. On an appeal from the local Government, the High Court of Allahabad was asked to re-consider the matter, who subsequently held the conviction by the Magistrate right and maintained that the Moorshidabad coin was the King's coin. A reading to that effect was to be met with in the Allahabad "Weekly Notes." Inspector Power then asked for a remand to enable him to complete the enquiry. On an application from Mr. Talyarkhan the accused was allowed out on bail of Rs. 2,500 and of two sureties for the same amount.

The case then stood adjourned.

RECENT MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

PETITION WITHDRAWN.

THE petition filed by Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia against the recent election of Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Bhuleshwar Ward, was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Acting Chief Judge, of the Bombay Small Causes Court. Mr. J. P. Dastur, solicitor, appeared for the petitioner, Mr. V.P. Vaidya, barrister-at-law, represented the respondent, Mr. Motilal, while Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, represented the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Vaidya stated that the matter had been settled out of Court, and the petitioner was ready to withdraw his petition, which might well be dismissed.

Mr. Dastur said that satisfactory explanations had been given by all parties, and he was accordingly asked by his client to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Dunlop submitted that the Municipal Commissioner was entitled to his costs, as no notice had been given to him with regard to the withdrawal of the petition. Had such notice been given, it would not have been necessary for the Municipality to appear in Court that day. In this case there was not only an accusation against Mr. Motilal, the respondent, but there was a suggestion that votes had not been properly counted. This necessitated the production of voting papers in Court, and he (Mr. Dunlop) was in a position to prove that the votes had been properly counted.

His Honour remarked that if the petition was not allowed to be withdrawn, the Court must in regular course dismiss it.

Mr. Dastur urged that it could not be dismissed. Mr. Dunlop appeared in Court only to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Commissioner. The matters at issue between the parties concerned had been adjusted.

Mr. Dunlop said that so far as the Commissioner was concerned there was no adjustment. It was alleged by the petitioner that the Commissioner had made a mistake in reckoning up the number of votes recorded in favour of the respondent. This his client denied, and he therefore asked that the petition be dismissed. The learned advocate further urged that he had not come there to watch the case on behalf of the Commissoner, but to meet the charges preferred against that officer.

Mr. Dastur argued that no relief had been sought against the Commissioner, who was therefore not a party to the suit. He appeared only ex-officio to watch the proceedings.

His Honour remarked that whenever the Commissioner came to the Court, he came through his attorney.

Mr. Dastur submitted that it was immaterial to the Commissioner what the results of the petition were. The attorney appeared only to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Commissioner in this case. The matter had been settled only recently and the petitioner had not subpoened the Commissioner or asked him to produce papers or proceedings. It was not necessary for him to appear except that he chose to do so for the purpose of watching the proceedings. He (Mr. Dastur) asked his Honour not to dismiss the petition as that could only be done on the merits, but to allow it to be withdrawn by the parties, who had been satisfied with mutual explanations. He also asked the Court not to make any order as to costs.

His Honour, in disposing of the matter, said that he thought that if this petition was allowed to be withdrawn it was so allowed without leave and that was tantamount to dismissal. With regard to the Commissioner's costs, his Honour considered that the Commissioner was a necessary party in all these election proceedings and his costs should, therefore, be provided for. The Court ordered the petitioner to pay Rs. 34 to the Commissioner for his costs.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

Bhura Kala, a Hindu barber, who was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for the murder of a woman named Kumlabai on the 7th December last, was hanged yesterday morning on the gibbet within the walls of H. M.'s Common Prison, at Oomercarry. It would appear that for some months before she was murdered, the woman had been living with Bhura as his wife. She subsequently left him and went to live with another man in Baloo Street, Null Bazaar. Bhura tried to persuade her to return to him, but she remained obdurate. The man in a fit of jealousy stabbed her with a knife, killing her on the spot. After the capital sentence was passed upon him, Bhura petitioned the local and the Supreme Governments for a reprieve on the ground of provocation, but both his petitions were rejected and the Superintendent of the Jail was ordered to carry out the sentence. Shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the condemned man was taken out of his cell into the jail yard where the Superintendent, Mr. Munseffna, read to him the death warrant and the replies to his petitions to the Governments. The doomed man said nothing, but continued to mutter prayers. He was then led to the gallows, where the final arrangements having been made, a drop of seven feet and a half was given and the deed was done. Death was almost instantaneous.

Afterwards Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to judicial strangulation.

SEVERAL men in evening dress, who were attending the grand opera performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, were arrested on Wednesday week in the lobby charged with spitting. Later the prisoners appeared in court, and after being severely lectured by the judge were fined. The men (says the "Chronicle's" correspondent) are all members of well-to-do families, and the police believe that by compelling strict obedience of the law on the part of affluent persons the objectionable habit will soon be broken in New York.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

HINDU MUSIC.

Mrs. Macleod (Anne C. Wilson, author of "After Five Years in India" etc.), set herself to work, a short time ago, to write "A Short Account of the Hindu System of Music." Others have made the attempt, but few, if any, so successfully as Mrs. Macleod. During her residence in this country, wandering about from one district to another, as an official's wife must, she has tried to "bridge the gulf which must ever separate the Eastern and Western Races, and which exists, as a matter of fact, between each Indian household and its neighbour. She found the task by no means easy; first of all because it must be granted that human nature, although it shares some elemental instincts with every living thing, is not the same the world over. If we are to know our Indian neighbour, as he is, she concludes, we can make no deductions from our own sensations as to what his may be; we have to learn not so much to put ourselves in his place, as to try to understand him in his own. Mrs. Macleod knows it is almost hopeless when dealing with a people, whose traditions, customs, mental bias and inherent attitude towards life are so different from our own. Our efforts, moreover, are not simplified through the unguarded self-revelation of those with whom we come in contact. With franker manners superficially, our fellow subjects are in the last resort more reticent than we are. And "in no country more than in India, can it with greater truth be said that each man lives and dies alone hardly trusting to the members of his own household the secret purpose of his heart." But, what, it may be asked, has all this to do with the Hindu system of music? It is the train of thought to which the writer was led after her study of both the native and his music, and serves to explain the toil and trouble involved in the collection of the information which is embodied in the work, though to outward appearance but small. By camp fires at night, strange visitors, poets have recited to her their own fervent jingles; philosophers have expounded the tenets of their sects; performing troupes of actors, jugglers, story-tellers and astrologers have each entertained her. Once or twice, when a band of native musicians came and essayed a performance, it seemed to our author but synonymous with pandemonium. The discordant yells of men whose appearance suggested the extremities of toothache on their part, tended to induce insanity on hers.

But a day of enlightement came. It was not until after some years of wandering in musical darkness and months in inharmonious twilight. But it came. A man played a violin while a drummer beat an accompaniment. The scales fell from the eyes of the lady, and as she listened she thought she never heard anything more beautiful. It reminded her of the music she had heard in the Highlands of Scotland. The Southron and the Sassenach would close the book at once, were it not that in the very same sentence Mrs. Macleod assures us such music is like stories told with only the hills to hear them until they become a song, and that her ear had been accustomed to songs sung by gipsies in Spain and wild Hungarian airs. So we read on hopefully and forget that she considers the existence of music in the Scottish Highlands. At the same time we follow her with timid steps for the music she heard in the field beside her tent was sadder than anything heard before, "fuller of a monotonous despair, as if it carried in it the burden of the world's woe, and was the voice of the old and endless still sad music of humanity." There is something weird and uncanny about all this; Mrs. Macleod was apparently bewitched. The average man would have turned and fled with outstretched hands and with eyes starting from their sockets, crying for help, if his throat had not been parched. But with Mrs. Macleod it was otherwise. She went forth and found the musician, this gruesome scraper of strange strings. He was a man whose days were chiefly spent sitting by the grave of a renowned Mahomedan saint, whose shrine was visited by "crowds to whom this man was accustomed to perform," says our author, though doubtless the main object of his employment was to drive away evil spirits who approached with intent to disturb the remains of the saint. Nevertheless, as Mrs. Macleod sat listening to him under a clump of trees, with dark fields of wheat before her and beyond a stretch of barren, arid plain, which met at last the starlit sky, it seemed to her that she had at last discovered the hidden secret she had sought for years and that this was the unconscious expression of the heart of the people!

Scottish music has terrified the devil and driven him from county to county, from border to border. But Indian music expresses vain longings after the unseen and the eternal, the dull resignation to unalterable fate, it alternates strains of vigorous cheerfulness and mystic human, hysterical emotion—much of this, we imagine—feverish passion; undisciplined excitement, hatred and despair, and then again monotony and enduring hopelessness. If all this had come at the end of the work, instead at the beginning, or have been confined to the four walls of a preface, we should have ruminated les on the ill effects of long residence in India, on the undesirability of Government officials carrying their wives into the wilds, and have regarded the work only as a scientific treatment of Indian music. For it is really a clever treatise and will enable those who wish to study the music they cannot consider but as an agglomeration of sinister and unholy voices. This much the student must bear in mind—that he need not hope to disentangle the mysteries of Hindu music at once. It is difficult to obtain the services of instructors at times. One of Mrs. Macleod's was a Brahmin pundit; another a discharged policeman who had reverted to his old profession as a wandering musician. A third was a rather incoherent priest. He explained that he was the victim of drugs and his nerves and powers of endurance were so quickly worn out under cross-examination that he audibly begged a bye-stander "for the love of heaven to get his horse saddled quickly, to take him out of this." So even Hindus themselves can experience a surfeit of Hindu music.

A Remarkable Cotton. We have previously drawn attention to the remarkable variety of tree cotton which has been produced in Queensland by Dr. Thomatis and has become known to the world under the name of Caravonica. The wonderful yield and quality of this species of tree cotton have impressed the experts and have produced demands for seed from many parts of the world. Experiments in its cultivation are being made in Ceylon, and it appears that some attempt is being made to introduce it in Southern India. According to its discoverer, Caravonica cotton should do very well in this country, and he has the eagerness of an enthusiast to see it widely cultivated here and in Burma. The varieties of tree cotton, now being grown in Northern India, are being raised from Brazilian, Peruvian and indigenous seed. Of the two varieties of Caravonica which Dr. Thomatis has produced, the first is the result of a cross between the "Sea Island" cotton of Mexico and that of Peru, while Caravonica II has been obtained by hybridising Caravonica I with Kidney cotton from Peru. The first is a wool cotton which is declared to have yielded 1,200lbs of ginned cotton to the acre, and is also valued considerably above American, Egyptian and Indian staples. Each tree produces from 300 to 500 bolls in a season, and seventy of these bolls weigh 1lb. A tendency to flower all the year round was checked by destroying the blossoms which appeared in the rainy months and encouraging the growth of blossoms in the dry months. Dr. Thomatis plants 900 trees to the acre, and each of the trees produces from 1 1/3 to 2 1/3lbs. of clean cotton lint worth 10d per lb.; the net profit, after employing white labour for picking and paying wages at 8s. per day, works out at from £30 to £40 per acre. The second variety of Caravonica is a silky cotton valued at a shilling per lb; but for general purposes in India Dr. Thomatis considers the woolly cotton the more valuable. Caravonica is described by its discoverer as the king of tree cottons, and it has the advantage of producing the first crop after six months and reaching maturity in two years. After the first year, the only culture required is grass mowing and judicious pruning of the trees, and, of course, the proper soil is required for the production of large crops. While it is extremely hardy this variety of cotton thrives best in a tropical region which has distinct wet and dry seasons, and it should therefore be admirably adapted for this country Its cultivation in Queensland is limited only by the labour difficulty and Dr. Thomatis asserts that in India where labour is unlimited its capabilities are immense. He is prepared to direct Caravonica growers how to handle the trees, and says he can make, by a special treatment, the trees bring the crop exactly during the dry months and put on wood and branches during the wet season. There have been demands for seed from Burma, Siam, Egypt and Texas. From the last named place the orders represent enough to sow 50,000 acres. Some experiments are being made with the varieties in Upper Shillong; and the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society has obtained a supply of seed for the benefit of those who wish to experiment with Caravonica in the Southern Presidency.

Egypt's Trade. The Egyptian Customs returns for December are of exceptional importance, inasmuch as they furnish statistics not only for that month, but for the whole of the year 1904, and, although incomplete in detail, afford sufficient evidence of the continuance of Egypt's amazing prosperity during the past few years. The imports for December have maintained the upward tendency which has been in evidence throughout the year, being in excess over those for the same month in the previous year to the extent of £698,595, and bringing the total imports for the year up to the record figure of £20,559,588, which is nearly four millions over that for 1903, itself a record year. Compared with 1902, the increase amounts to the astonishing total of close on six millions, the imports for the latter year being valued at £14,814,684. Great Britain has the lion's share of this trade, the figures for 1904 being £6,990,689. Turkey comes second with £2,814,059, while France with £1,906,982 and Austria with £1,458,524 are third and fourth respectively. The figures, however, show that all the countries exporting to Egypt have shared in the general expansion, but in different degrees Great Britain's trade with Egypt made much more satisfactory progress last year than in the preceding year, sharing almost half of the total increase for the year. On the other hand, Germany and Italy have made great strides in proportion; it cannot, therefore, be said that British imports have kept pace with the rise, and it is more than probable that the United Kingdom would have contributed more considerably to the general increase, had it not been for the competition of other countries, especially Germany and Italy.

Algerian Pilgrims for Mecca. France does not give those over whose destinies it presides that degree of religious freedom which England does. But we are glad to learn that it is about to take a leaf out of our book. For three years past it has forbidden its Algerian subjects to make the pilgrimage to Mecca This interdiction, however, we learn has now been abolished, and Algiers is filled with some ten thousand Mahomedans from the interior of the country who have come to bid farewell to a thousand of their members who are about to start. That there should be so many pilgrims, observes a correspondent, speak volumes for their faith, for the regulations which are now imposed upon them are decidedly severe In the first place, each pilgrim must satisfy the authorities that he is in possession of at least £40 to cover the cost of his journey. He must also prove that his family is secured from want during his absence, must find security for his good behaviour en route, and that he will repay to the Government any expense which it may be put to in bringing him home again. It is estimated that the total number of pilgrims from the three Algerian departments and from Tunis will amount to some 3,500. There is much to be said in favour of the regulations. If the Indian Government had systematically enforced them, it would have been to the advantage of both Mecca and the pilgrims.

We are pleased to learn that Lady Lamington has recovered from her severe attack of influenza.

Mr. Booth, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, reverts shortly to the Bengal Education Service from which he has been absent for nearly eight years.

The frontier reports to the effect that the British Mission was to leave Kabul last Friday are incorrect. No date has been fixed at present for its departure for India.

Mr. G. Capson Walker, I.C.S., Assistant Minister for Finance, Hyderabad, will leave for England on six month's leave at the end of this month. Local arrangements will be made for carrying on his work during his absence.

Mr. J. Manson, Manager, of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has accepted the post of Agent and Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur line, lately vacated by Mr. Wynne. Mr. Manson has been granted seven months' leave to England, at the end of which time he will take up his new appointment.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 3rd instant says:—It was an Irishman who wrote to a friend to enquire about a lost umbrella, and added to the same letter the postscript: "Don't trouble: I've just found it." But the Adjutant-General in India is a Scotsman. A humourous notification appears in the latest issue of India Army Orders intimating that Order No. 110 (which has never been promulgated) is cancelled.

The death is announced of Mr. H. S. Fowler, late Editor of the "Indian Daily Telegraph." Mr. Fowler was very ill last year, and returned from a trip home in November last, by no means fit for work again. He struggled manfully for a couple of months; but had to give in at last. Tuberculosis of the throat was diagnosed and he was ordered off to Switzerland at once, leaving by the mail of the 21st January. During the voyage the tuberculosis extended to the lungs, and there was practically no hope given by the Marseilles doctors consulted on arrival. He was too weak to travel any further; and he passed away on the 13th February. Mr. Fowler's journalistic career commenced on the "Englishman" in 1899; he joined the "Indian Daily Telegraph" in 1903 as Assistant Editor, and was made Editor shortly afterwards.

Asked if he were married, a man applying for a licence at Tottenham Brewster Sessions replied that he was not. Are you a bachelor?—No. A widower?—No. Then what are you?—I'm courting.

A Project is in hand for the establishment of tinplate mills in Canada. Several Welsh tinplate manufacturers have received letters, from Canada urging the advisability of starting works there, and one of these suggests the selection of a site on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls, from which the motive power might be obtained. It is also stated, on the authority of the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that although no special legislation had been put through to protect Canadian-made tin-plates, yet the promoters had been told that "it would be all right," and it is anticipated that a 25 per cent. duty would be likely to exclude all American and most Welsh tinplates.

Mr. R. C. Mossman, who has been brought back to Buenos Ayres from the Antarctic by the Argentine warship Uruguay, was in charge of the meteorological observatory established in Scotia Bay, South Orkneys. He has completed two years' continuous work in the Antarctic. In November, 1902, he left Scotland as meteorologist to the Scottish Antarctic Expedition and during the time the Scotia returned to Buenos Ayres he was left with four others at the South Orkneys in charge of the meteorological station started there by the expedition while it wintered at those islands. In January 1903, when the Argentine Government agreed to take over the station, they asked Mr. Mossman to remain at his post for another year.

Curdled milk of a special kind, prepared only on a Bulgarian recipe, is now supposed to be a remedy against growing old, says the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent. M. Xavier Dybovski has made a communication on the subject to the Academy of Medicine. The substance is called "yaghurt," and it is supposed to be death to all the inimical bacteria in the intestines, while those friendly microbes to which Prof. Metchnikoff pins his faith positively adore it. The substance looks like very ordinary cream cheese gone bad and tastes similarly. The solid portion is mixed with a white, thin liquid, which is exceedingly sour People who wish to live to a hundred, breakfast off yaghurt exclusively. The correspondent adds that he has tried it, and, personally, would prefer to die young.

In consequence of the extravagance of Mr. James H. Hyde, who in New York recently gave a ball costing £20,000, the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, on which Mr. Hyde holds the autocratic grip of a Tsar, are publicly campaigning to force him to surrender to the policy-holders the right of voting for the election of officers. At present Mr. Hyde is able to select all directors. An official of the company states in an interview that Mr. Hyde, who is under thirty years of age, is unbusiness-like, and has no knowledge of insurance. He inherited 51 per cent. of the company's stock, and under the present system controls a surplus of £80,000,000 regardless of the wishes of a million policy-holders, carrying £300,000,000 of mutual insurance. Mr. Hyde's extravagance in connection with his ball so affected general insurance that one outside company lost £200,000, and the loss to the Equitable was incalculable.

When Mr. David Lubin, the American, who suggested to the King of Italy the formation of an International Chamber of Agriculture, went to Rome, he was unknown even at the American Embassy, but his enthusiasm made so favourable an impression upon the Ministers whom he saw that inquiries followed in the States, and the result was entirely satisfactory. Then Mr. Lubin was received in audience by the King at San Rossore, near Pisa, and as he laid his plan for an International Chamber of Agriculture before his Majesty, it was difficult to say who was the more pleased, the King with his visitor or the American with the rapt attention of the monarch. The King has for years been studying the agricultural question, so that Mr. Lubin could have found no more sympathetic ear. Mr. Lubin comes from Sacramento, California, and has been a life-long student of agricultural economics. He is a middle-sized, grey-haired, clean-shaven man of great energy. The "Express" correspondent is informed that the scheme has been received favourably already by almost all the Powers.

THE WELL-TO-DO AS SEEN BY THE PHYSICIAN.

THE FOOD-FADDIST.

The Food-Faddist may be produced in various ways. Some have found this or that article of diet disagree with them, and have abandoned it and its kind until, by continual processes of exclusion, they are reduced to weak tea and arrowroot, or raw meat and hot water, or any other of the extraordinary staples on which people manage to thrive—or, at any rate, survive. Once make up your mind that eggs or fish disagree with you, and you will be justified by the event. This the modern psychologist will subsume, with other instances, under the heading of suggestion. Professor Pavloff, of St. Petersburg, this year's winner of the Nobel prize in medicines, has shown how markedly psychic influences affect the digestive processes of such animals as the dog; and what is true of it, is a fortiori true of us, whose nervous system are so much more sensitive. And suggestion, which condemns one article of diet, will see to it that the best results obtainable in the circumstances are obtained from such foodstuffs as are approved of: its action is two-fold. Thus it is possible to live and be happy on the most astounding diets, such as that which the Hon Neville Lytton has lately described in the "National Review," under the delightfully naive title, The Coming Revolution in Diet. His appreciation of cheese and nuts is an excellent example of the lively power of faith.

But Mr. Lytton's article illustrates another fashion in which the Food-Faddist may be manufactured—by conviction of the reason, writes a Physician in the "Pall Mall Gazette." There falls into the hands of the Food-Faddist-to-be a pamphlet or a book, or an advertisement which demonstrates to him of childlike faith that, let us say, uric acid is the "causa causans" of practically all the ills that flesh is heir to. Cumulative proofs are showered upon the astonished reader, who concludes that he must forthwith avoid everything that contains, or is capable of producing, the noxious body—meat, fish, tea, coffee, cocoa, and I know not what else. If he went further into the matter he would learn that uric acid is a product of some abnormal body-chemistry, which may be deleterious, but that the appearance of this maligned acid is probably little more than an indication that such abnormal processes are occurring. However, the convinced reader, whose own symptoms so significantly coincide with those alleged to be caused by "uric-acidæmia," is assured that he has found a way out of all his troubles. It does not occur to him that if symptoms are described with sufficient vagueness and catholicity, the cap will fit all heads.

This variety of Food-Faddist thus becomes a vegetarian. But he is here met by many whose initiation into the body has proceeded from humanitarian rather than rational causes. Of their motives, one desires to speak with the utmost respect. Of their consistency it is not possible so to speak for which of them refrains from using eggs, milk, butter and leather? But if we consider the vegetarian—whether he be so from rational or emotional causes—simply in the dry light of science we shall find him worth studying.

Indeed the great lesson which all must learn who do not wish to become faddy about their food is that man as his dentition shows is an omnivorous animal of amazing adaptability. When hard put to it he can make a living out of almost anything and after a time he can even begin to convince himself that he is better off as he is. This is the reason why all these mutually contradictory Food-Faddists can co-exist. All are right—particularly; and wrong—universally. All would cease to proselytise if they appreciated the significance of that word adaptation, of the composite nature of man's teeth, and of the known facts as to the dietetic habits of different peoples. Put a simple case before the Food-Faddist; ask him to imagine the repletion and inertia of the Japanese soldier if he were fed on the enormous diet of the Russian soldier, and the inanition, emptiness, and starvation of the Russian if he were fed on the sparse fare which fills his enemy with energy. Your Food-Faddist will admit that custom and inborn characters profoundly modify men's dietetic necessities; but yet he remains assured that you would be far happier if only you could persuade yourself to live on his diet—macaroni, vermicelli, and grapes; cheese, cream, and apples; beefsteak and barley-water; or whatever it be. All combinations are possible; that is the significant fact. If men were designed to live on one particular standard diet, such as each Food-Faddist thinks he has discovered, they would have a simple straightforward digestive apparatus, calculated to deal with such a diet, without undue complexity or "overlapping." On the contrary, our digestive apparatus is like our teeth, characteristically omnivorous. Pepsin is only one of at least a dozen different ferments, some of which can only act in an alkaline medium, others only in an acid medium, others only in the presence of such and such a body, others only in its absence. This extraordinarily complex apparatus was not constructed to provide problems for physiologists, nor to consume superfluous vital energy. Its plain meaning—if people were on the look-out for meanings—is that the more complex, adaptable, and varied the apparatus, the fitter is its owner to survive in all dietetic emergencies. If this be not so, here is a question for the vegetarian: Why do you possess certain carnivorous teeth, and certain glands, which hardly exert themselves at all, except under the stimulus of meat? And here is a question for the anti-vegetarian: Why do you produce some four or five ferments which can do nothing but digest starch?

The palpable lesson of physiology, then, is that whilst man's digestive apparatus is so complex and adaptable that one can survive almost any Food-Fad—for these fads were often past necessities when chiefs and cooking-ranges were unknown—yet the best diet for every one is composite, as his teeth, and his digestive apparatus, are composite.

Here are some of the advantages of a mixed diet. It exercises the digestive organs impartially; it is much less likely than any other—unless you employ test-tubes and scales—to contain an excess, or convey a deficiency of, any particular class of food-stuff in taking it you retain your power of adapting yourself to a limited choice, such as may be presented to you in travelling or in sickness, and appetite is far less likely to fail than when you are confined to nuts or beef-essence or milk-foods.

Popular Philosophy has long ago learnt the infinite variety and adaptability of men's dietetic needs, and has condemned the folly of the proselytiser. Three familiar aphorisms, in as many languages, will occur to all: "De gustibus . . . "; "Chacun a son gout"; "One man's meat is another man's poison."

If we must think about matters dietetic—and their faciliation is undoubted—there is abundant scope for our cogitations. Let us worry no more about what we eat ourselves; let us take no one's advice—the doctors will not pester us with much, for they know that in this matter every man is either a fool or a physician at forty; and let us remember Carlyle's trenchant passage in "Past and Present," concerning the large amount of attention we pay to what we put into our stomachs, and our small interest in the uses, to which we put it; but let us devote ourselves, in the full persuasion that this is an Imperial question, to the food of the children, and especially of infants. Last year's birth-rate shows a continuance of the steady and rapid diminution of the last quarter of a century; and with it is a slight increase in the infantile mortality, which is as high now as it was sixty years ago, whilst the general death-rate has steadily diminished. This mortality, which the falling birth-rate makes a matter of more importance every year, is mainly a result of improper—rather than insufficient—feeding; and if we must think about food, here is a field where we may think to some purpose. The more we think about our own diet the less good is will do us; meanwhile infants die by thousands—infants healthy at birth—because we do not care to think about their diet. As a fellow-practitioner said to me the other day—repeating a remark with which he lately stirred the Committee on Physical Deterioration, when giving evidence before it: "The cry, when filthy milk is named, is 'Boil it.'" But should we be satisfied with boiled filth? There's a Food-Faddist for you!

MUKDEN'S FALL IMMINENT.

RUSSIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

SIX DAYS OF BATTLE.

KUROPATKIN'S STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

General Kuropatkin wires on the 6th instant: "Our troops west of Mukden continue on the offensive and repulsed ten attacks of the Japanese yesterday. The assaults on the Centre and extreme Left have been also repulsed.

"Two thousand dead were counted at Kaotuling where the enemy has withdrawn south."

Reuter wires from Tokio that General Kuropatkin continues resolutely to defend Fushan; yet it is not certain whether he will retire. He must hold Fushan in order to protect the army of the Shaho.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Marshal Oyama reports a division of the enemy with seventy guns was repulsed at Taishichiao, eight miles to the north-west of Mukden.

Fighting is proceeding favorably fifteen miles south-east and the same distance south of Fushan, despite the enemy's stubborn resistance. But the report does not indicate substantial progress anywhere.

Reuter wires from Mukden on the 6th instant: To-day is the sixth day of the battle on the West flank. The combat raged unceasingly from dawn till dusk, and the Japanese were then firmly established at Machiapu and also pushed their line further north.

The Russian losses already exceed those at Liaoyang, and it is estimated the Japanese are more.

A further telegram, dated 7th instant, says the Japanese continue their flanking movement and one division has extended in the direction of Tieling.

The artillery firing has been shifted north almost to the Sinminting road, whence numbers of Japanese wounded are being brought in.

Firing is also heard far northward.

The attack in front is meanwhile maintained.

The Japanese are advancing in the extreme east.

The Russians still hold the centre positions, but in the south-west are retiring on the second positions.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki's force wires to-day that the Russians profiting by the darkness have evacuated all their positions along the Shaho and are now in full retreat after setting fire to huge quantities of supplies.

The Japanese are pressing them hard and the fall of Mukden is imminent.

Latest advices state that the battle continues to rage exhausting both sides. The final issue is still hanging in the balance.

The following telegram was received, yesterday morning, from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay:—

In the direction of Hsingking, the enemy near Tita, fifteen miles south-east of Fushun delivered on the 6th instant, repeated counter-attacks, but was repulsed each time, while our attack on the enemy near Machuntan, fifteen miles south of Fushun, is progressing favourably despite the enemy's stubborn resistance, and at eight in the evening, we occupied a height two miles south of Machuntan.

In the direction of Penhsihu, our detachment in the afternoon of the 6th instant, occupied the heights ranging on the south of Paitzukou, which is six miles south of Machuntan, driving the enemy towards [illegible]nchiatzu, two miles south-west Machuntan.

On the night of the 5th instant, the enemy's counter-attack in front of Kaotailing was repulsed.

In the direction of Shaho, in the district lying east of the Railway, the enemy's counter-attack on the night of the 5th instant, on the northern end of Tungchiafeng was repulsed. Otherwise there is no change in the situation.

In the district west of the Railway, an engagement is now proceeding with the enemy, who is posted on a line extending from east of Hangchengpao to Erhtaitzu and is offering stout resistance.

On the right bank of the Hunho, the enemy, about one division strong with seventy guns, appeared in the vicinity of Taschichiao, but was repulsed.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ROBERTSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The death is reported of Lieut. R. N. Robertson of the Black Watch at Sialkot yesterday.

LATER.

It appears that the death of Lieutenant Robertson at Sialkot yesterday was due to concussion of the brain.

THE ROLT INQUIRY COMMISSION.

At the close of yesterday's proceedings in the Rolt case at Kishanganj, Mr. Richardson in answer to Mr. Morison said that the proceedings held at Kishanganj would be reported to the Board of Revenue and those held in Calcutta to the Lieutenant-Governor direct.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The official programme for next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is published. It comprises only the presentation by Mr. Baker of the report of the Select Committee upon the Government Paper Currency Bill and the introduction by Sir Arundel of a Bill to further amend the Court Fees Act 1870.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. WYNDHAM'S RESIGNATION.

Irish Viceroy's Position.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

No surprise is expressed at the resignation of Mr. Wyndham, in view of the complications arising from his giving Sir A. Macdonnell a free hand.

It is believed the resignation of Lord Dudley, who acquiesced in Sir Antony's policy, is impending.

RUSSIAN REFORM.

Labour Commission Fails.

The Tsar has ordered the closing of the Labour Commission mentioned on the 20th ultimo and 2nd instant, owing to the refusal of the workmen to elect representatives.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Stonor has been appointed American Consul-General at Calcutta.

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Right Rev. Dr. Harmer, Bishop of Adelaide, has been appointed Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Rochester being transferred to Southwark.

The Rev. Dr. Gibson, vicar of Leeds, has been appointed to Gloucester.

The Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D. D., was born in 1857 and is the son of the Rev. George Harmer, Vicar of Maisemore Gloucester. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he was Bell's Scholar, and Carus prizeman and took his B. A. degree with a 5th Classic in 1881. In 1883 he took a first Class in Theology. He is a Fellow of King's College and Corpus College, Cambridge, and was formerly Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, of Durham, and editor of his posthumous works.

The Rt. Rev. Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson, D. D., was born at Fawley, Southampton, on the 23rd January, 1848, the 4th son of the late Rev. William Gibson, Rector of Fawley. He was educated at Charter-house and Trinity College, Oxford and was ordained Priest in 1872. From 1871 to 1874 he was Chaplain of Wells-Theological College. In 1875 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the Leeds Clergy School, and in the following year was raised to the position of Principal, which he held till 1880. He was then appointed Principal of Wells Theological College. holding that post till 1895, when he was appointed Vicar of Leeds and Rural Dean. In 1893 he was Lecturer on Pastoral Theology at Cambridge. From 1894 to 1904 he was examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and in 1901 was appointed Chaplain to her Majesty the late Queen. Dr. Gibson has published many works, among the chief being Northumbrian Saints, 1884; Commentary on St. James in Pulpit Commentary, 1886; Translation of the Works of Cassian in Nicene and Post Nicene Library, in 1894; Self Discipline, in 1894; John Howard 1901; Messages from the Old Testament, 1904, etc.

CALCUTTA PAPERCHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Paperchase Pony Cup race was run off to-day, over a five miles' course with a number of jumps. Mr. Kenneth Hamilton finished first after a good race, Captain Helden being second and Mr. R. Thomas, third. Mr. Ballantyne came down heavily, his pony Musk Rose breaking her leg and having to be shot.

THE COLONIAL GARRISONS.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, March 6th, says the "Standard" announces that the question of reducing the Colonial Garrisons is still under consideration and that probably the coming estimates will include provision for the continuance of the present arrangement in Canada, the West Indies and Ceylon for another year.

CYCLONES IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

SIR JOHN ELIOT'S VIEWS CONTESTED.

A long letter appears in the "Englishman" over the signature of "Tristram" replying to Sir John Eliot's recent communications on the subject of cyclones in the Bay. It is evidently written by an expert and argues that so large a proportion of the severe cyclones which occur in the Bay of Bengal recurve as to gravely impair the value of the instructions given in the official handbook for avoiding such storms by ships.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Messrs Hechle and Cobbold beat Messrs. Jackson and Halliday in the finals of the doubles for the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship here, this afternoon, in a well fought out contest by three sets to one. During the first three sets, play was exceedingly level, games being 6-4, 6 and 9-7 in favour of Hechle and Cobbold who won the third set after being a long way behind. In the fourth set Jackson and Halliday went to pieces and were beaten by 6 to 1. There a very large gathering to see the match.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The services of Captain Davidson Houston, 58th, Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the Khyber Rifles.

Sergt. Major Knop, 18th Lancers, is promoted to the Quarter-Mastership of that Regiment.

Lieut. Seymour, 3rd Hussars, is permitted to resign his Commission.

It has been ruled that promotion to the higher grade of Lieut Col. in the Indian Medical Service, in place of an officer transferred to temporary half-pay, is to be permanent, the officer so promoted becoming supernumerary in the event of the other bieng restored to the Effective List.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

CALCUTTA AND THE ROYAL VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day, there was a long discussion over Mr. Tremearne's motion to devote Rs. 20,000 of the ratepayers' money to furnishing an address and welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales. This proposal was ultimately carried by a majority, seven Commissioners voting against it.

TRADE STATISTICS COMMITTEE.

TOUR THROUGH INDIA.

The Trade Statistics Committee of Commerce and Industries Department leave Calcutta on a tour next Friday and will be at Rangoon 13th to 18th, Madras 21st to 27th, Bombay 29th March to 5th April, Karachi 8th to 13th, Cawnpore 7th to 19th April, to investigate the Customs House returns and to consult with the various commercial communities upon the subject of improving them. Their address at Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Karachi will be: care of Chief Collector of Customs in each case.

BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACKED.

OUTRAGE NEAR JHANSI.

YET another case of an unprovoked attack on British officers by villagers is reported, this time from Bundelkund. The officers, who were unfortunate enough to incur the resentment of the rustics, are Major H. L. Roberts and Major C. P. Griffin of the 1st Lancers, Skinner's Horse, which is stationed at Jhansi. They appear to have been encamped last Thursday evening in the course of some military practices at the village of Chakarpur, eleven miles out of Jhansi, on the borders of the district and the Orcha State. Major Roberts and Major Griffin were walking quietly through the village when they were set upon by a mob armed with "lathis." Major Roberts was knocked down and received a severe wound on the head, and both he and Major Griffin received several blows on the body and arms. It might have gone hard with them had they not each managed to wrest a "lathi" out of the hands of their adversaries upon which, seeing them no longer defenceless, the cowardly mob drew off. The case seems in many respects the most serious of the many similar instances that have occurred recently. There is no pretence of any slain peacock or offence to native usages. From their standing in the Indian Army the assaulted officers would not only avoid such, but would be perfectly able to explain any chance of misunderstanding. They belonged to a regiment in the neighbourhood, they were encamped close by, and so the villagers could not have mistaken them for British privates—in other word fair game for violence. They must have known perfectly well that they were assaulting officers in authority, and if this does not make the assault worse, it makes it a great deal more significant from the political point of view. The peasantry have got it into their heads all over the country that any isolated person in a military uniform can be mal-treated cheaply. If the Bundelkhandi takes up with this idea what is to be expected among the more truculent classes? The plan of treating these cases as mere matters of common assault, ending in a month or two's imprisonment for such as can be identified, is certain to lead to more serious mischief and severer punishments hereafter.—"Pioneer."

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN BURMA.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN THE SHAN STATES.

SIR HUGH BARNES, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, arrived at Taunggyi, the head-quarters of the Southern Shan States on the 4th inst. after a march of 104 miles from the railway at Thazi junction. One of the principal objects of this journey was for his Honour to gain personal knowledge of the country through which it is proposed to constructs the Southern Shan Railway line, and the road, which runs parallel to the line suggested for the railway, affords a good means of estimating the nature and resources of the country. The Shan States boundary is reached above 40 miles east of the present railway line, among the foot hills of Shan plateau. Beyond this some twenty miles of hilly country has to be traversed in order to reach Kalaw, a little village at an elevation of 4,200 feet, which stands surrounded with pines on the edge of a great tract of open rolling country, twenty miles wide by 100 long This plateau known as the Myelat, gives magnificient crops of potatoes, chillies, turmeric, sugarcane, paddy, and ground nuts, but the cost of transport by cart or pack bullocks is so excessive that their is little inducement to raise crops for export. A low range of hills separates this from the rich lake valley, which runs for a distance of 150 miles from the Yuthank State on the north, to the country of the red Karens on the south, with a breadth varying from 10 to 20 miles. Practically the whole of this vast area is suitable for paddy cultivation, as well as wheat and potatoes, and there is an ample supply of water but the expense of transport has hitherto restricted the number of settlers and the area of cultivation. The Tayaw and the Bale stream provide a water-way navigable by country boats for six months of the year, practically throughout the whole length of this valley, and trade routes from the north, south and east, converge at this point. Taunggyi stands on the hills east of this valley.

Everyone of the Chiefs of the Southern Shan States had come into Taunggyi with a large following to receive the Lieutenant-Governor. A gaily decorated pandal, capable of holding 500 people had been erected in centre of a large enclosure, in which representatives of a number of the curious and outlandish tribes of the Southern Shan States had been assembled. After the Chief had been presented his Honour left for the residency, where he is the guest of the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, Mr. B. S. Carry, C.I.E.

On the following day an address was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in the Durbar Hall by all the Chiefs, and a letter to the Viceroy congratulating him on the recovery and return to India of Lady Curzon from the six Chiefs who were presented at Delhi Durbar. Both were enclosed in handsome silver caskets of Shan work. The main point dealt with in the address was the desire of the Chiefs for the proposed railway. They pointed out that the Shans were people who had come willingly under the British flag, and had always been absolutely loyal. The Chiefs themselves had done what they could in the way of making roads, but although the country was naturally rich and well suited for a great variety of cultivation, it was impossible to make any real progress as long as the cost of transport rendered it practically useless to grow crops for export, and they reminded his Honour that the construction of railway had been promised by his predecesser at a Durbar held in 1901

His Honour, after thanking the Chiefs for their address, and promising to forward the letter to the Viceroy, announced that he would deliver his reply at the Durbar to be held on Monday and that he would meanwhile be glad to discuss the question of the railway informally. His Honour then conversed with some of the leading Chiefs, all of whom appeared to be absolutely assured of the need of a railway for the devlopment of their States.

Two workmen cutting drains on the Island of Coll, about a mile south of Coll Castle, the residence of Colonel Stuart of Coll, recently came upon a lake dwelling, or fort, of the remains of which are still quite distinguishable. The Loch has been dry for about forty years. They found three bronze swords in a good state of preservation as far as the bronze parts are concerned. The handles, which appear to have been of bone or hard wood, have decayed altogether, and two of the blades were broken by the implements of the workmen. The swords are two-edged and sharp, except where there are a few notches. There are some nine or ten lake dwellings or fort remains on the Island of Coll.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Politics in France.

FRENCH HUSBANDS AND WOMEN'S CLUBS.

WOMEN PAINTERS' EXHIBITION.

PARIS, FEB. 17.

LAST Friday's overwhelming vote in favour of the separation of Church and State would appear to invest the question with what the Comte de Mun calls, in the "Gaulois," a "menacing actuality." Nevertheless, the Parliamentary affirmation of the principle of a State divorce, from the Church has only carried us one step along the journey that leads from Rome. M. Rouvier is probably well content with the success of his experiment. He played the "coup" boldly, and the danger from that quarter is, in consequence, averted for some considerable time. It is not at all likely that the latest scheme for Separation will receive Parliamentary section in the life of the present Administration; but it is an excellent cry to go to the country upon. M. Combes had so encumbered the programme of the chamber that the Budget, which properly belongs to last Session, is not yet voted; consequently that indispensable work remains to be completed, and after it must immediately come the Two Years' Military Service Bill, which has been returned from the Senate with certain amendments, involving new discussions in the Lower House.

It is also likely that the Cabinet will be forced to introduce the question of workmen's pensions on top of the Military Bill in order to appease the Socialists, who are clamouring loudly for the reform. The great difficulty, however, is to know how to provide the money. For this purpose it has been suggested that the Government should acquire the businesses of the assurance companies and create a monopoly; but, clever financier as he is, M. Rouvier would probably shrink before so formidable an undertaking. In any case, the Premier has announced his determination, being in office at the moment, to commence the discussion of the Budget for 1906 in October of this year. The elections supervene in the following year, so that the real question of the Concordat may not come properly before the House before the re-assembling of Parliament in 1906. The country having made up its mind that separation is necessary and inevitable, it regards this new bill of the Government as being, in its broad lines, the most acceptable measure yet presented. At any rate, it does not throw the obstacles in the way of the practice of religion that M. Combes' measure did. The faithful are to be treated with a certain consideration, and not with absolute hostility. Whilst in a certain sense, which I have already insisted upon, the Church will be stronger than before in its new an independent character, in another sense a serious blow will be aimed at its unity. By the formation of Church associations, necessary in order to sustain the practice of religion, the Catholic body in France may split up into different parts, answering, perhaps, to local requirements and local ideals, but fatal to a one and undivided Church.

Assuming, on the other hand, that the way is cleared for an early discussion of the measure, M. Rouvier will have to anticipate severe opposition, not only from the Centre and the Right, but also from some portion of the Socialists, who strange as it may seem champion the cause of true liberty by declaring that the only proper solution of the question is "a free Church in a free State." It is curious to reflect that in one diocese of France, the conditions of actual separation exist. That is the diocese of Dijon. There, as has already been stated, Mgr. Le Nordez is a Bishop and yet not a Bishop. According to Rome, he as ceased to exist; according to the Republic, he is still the head of the diocese. Meanwhile, the clergy cannot receive their stipends or the faithful religious offices from a prelate disowned by the Church. In this case, M. Combes refused to acknowledge the supersession of the Bishop on the ground that the manner of conveying it was irregular, diplomatic relations having been broken off with Rome. One may ask by what official means it is intended to convey the denunciation of the Concordat to his Holiness, seeing that neither Ambassador to the Vatican nor Papal Nuncio to the Republic exists any more. Presumably, M. Delcasse, in the course of the debate, will have to ask the sanction of Parliament for the reestablishment of diplomatic channels for the express purpose of informing Pius X, that France no longer sets any store on her ancient title of "Elder daughter of the Church."

French husbands are regarding the proposed women's club with a certain misgiving, the outward sign of which is a little sniff of superiority. "Impossible," they say, "that women can effect anything in a club of their own. They will have to call us in before very long to put matters straight." The attitude of man in this turning point in feminine evolution is that of every conservative, before the march of improvement. He doubts, but will finally yield. He is not "clubable" himself, and he cannot believe that his womenfolk are any more so. Neither are they normally, but under the stimulus of a great idea they may accomplish wonders. And I have ascertained that the "great idea" dominating the women's minds is that they will be a force to be reckoned with that they must be treated on the footing of a Power negotiating with a Power. "L'union fait la force" is the motto they hope to live up to. The idea is that when an old-fashioned husband, for instance, imagines in his futile way that he can assert his authority, there will be the women's club in every important centre in every country to convince him how foolish he is. He will be made to realise that he is not only dealing with one particular woman, usually very quiet and submissive, but with the whole body of club women, behind whose skirts his timid spouse finds courage and resistance.

There is no doubt that this is the feeling that fires the enthusiasm of half the women in French society at this moment. They are convinced that something great is about to happen, and that man is to be brought to his reckoning, not in a virago-like manner, not by a shrieking sisterhood, but by the moral force of organised womanhood. It is a serious prospect for man, and he would be well advised to begin early to reform, to accustom himself to the wider horizon of feminine ideals. There is one momentous question, which I hesitate to touch upon, for fear that I should be accused of creating prejudice. It is the question of the cigarette. There is the story of some mere male adventuring into the haunt of woman in a fashionable quarter of London and being amazed at the generality of the cult of my Lady Nicotine. It seems that where the woman's club is, there will incense, perfumed and subtle, arise to the goddess cigarette. But in France—cigarette-smoking—women's clubs—the mind reels.

Supposing that the husbands are conciliated by occasional invitations to dinner or overawed by a large array of feminine force and solidarity, there are still difficulties ahead for the successful running of this club. French society differs from English in one essential point. Conversation in French drawing-rooms and dinner-parties is general, not particular. It is considered bad form to hold a "tete-a-tete" with your neighbour on personal tastes or other individual matters. Everyone is supposed to contribute to the amusement and enlightenment of the company. Another peculiarity is that the same set of people are always to be met with at the same salons—they rarely or ever alter. Both these characteristics mean that you may frequent French society for a long time without sensibly increasing your circle of acquaintance, and also that you have had small occasion to cement friendships and to get behind the veneer of drawing-room intercourse, simply because coming to close quarters with your guests is denied you by the rules of the game. This, perhaps, is a somewhat difficult ground to work upon for a club where everyone does not necessarily want to speak to everyone, and where private friendship must constitute its real "foci." It remains to be seen whether the feminine club is to be a continuation of the salon or whether a new order of social intercourse is to be evolved.

The world of artists guards its memories of Whistler, some grave, some gay. There is, for instance, Helleu, whose dreams of fair women—on copper—are Watteau-like in their grace and beauty, and entirely Helleu in their delicate impressionism. Helleu is a store-house of Whistlerisms. Twenty years ago the two met. With Helleu went Henri Rochefort, then exiled and in London. "Like an old 'cello player," was the pamphleteer's description of the artist. Another acquaintance, a painter of the name of Degas, used to speak of the great man, before he became great, as "Le petit Whistler, with the flat-brimmed hat." That was the favourite Whistlerian head-dress. It figures in a portrait by Boldini, the best that has ever been limned of the great impressionist. Helleu related to me the circumstances of it. They lunched at Boldini's house, and with them Forain, with whom Whistler used to fence, verbally, though generally to his disadvantage, being less witty in French than in his native speech. After Forain left, Helleu and Boldini took their materials of labour, the one copper and the other paper, and drew the features of the distinguished guest. The Helleu etching is a brilliant piece of work, like his portraits at the London Society of Painter-Etchers, to be opened in a few days.

No longer the theatrophone trumpets out the airs of the "Belle of New York" and "Floradora" as you walk along the Boulevards. All is silent in the temples of the phonograph. The reason is that the machines are "injunctioned." The society of music publishers has obtained a verdict in the Appeal Court against the piracy of its wares in the machines of Edison; hence the cylinders may no longer rotate with the latest waltz and prima donna song. A great trade is in jeopardy, and though the weird tones of the mechanical register no longer float out upon the evening atmosphere, such as have charge of these wizard musicians have raised a plaintive note, which has penetrated even to the solemn meeting-place of Ministers. Great is the popularity of the phonograph in Paris, so much so that scarce a bourgeois family exists of average means which has not its big-voiced entertainer. Some kindly genius even proposed to found a vocal library, where might be treasured up the great voices of the day. It was intended as an educational course for the young student of the National Conservatoire, who would cock an attentive ear whilst the machine intoned the silvery accents of Sarah Bernhardt or the great Coquelin. But to my knowledge the scheme has never arrived at the "talking" stage.

The walls of the Grand Palais are blossoming with an early spring exhibition of women painters and sculptors. This institution has existed for nearly a quarter of a century. Yearly it grows better, and its members more numerous, until one may fairly claim for it comparison with the mixed salon, whether official or unofficial. Certainly there is much that is common-place and trifling in the twelve hundred canvases that are gathered together, but the proportion of the ineffective does not appear to be larger than in the exhibitions, where masculine work predominates. Indeed, the prevailing vices—the conventional prettiness, clever artificiality, and technique brilliant, but absolutely unconvincing—belong rather to the time than to the sex. One notice attempts at originality, but they run to frames rather than to methods. There is the oval frame and the "art nouveau" frame, and the frame that is attached to a square of board to give it additional effect. And inclosed in the frame is the usual bedizened lady with a fixed inaffable smile, and the usual background of children and trees. One feels perfectly certain that the portraitist never saw her subject, as she paints her, out in the open air—it is so obviously an indoor portrait to an out-of-door setting. The blind efforts of some exhibitors to deceive the public is positively amusing. Mlle. X has given us a picturesque corner of the forest, as viewed from her studio in the Rue des Petits Champs, and Mme. Y. tries to delude herself into the belief that the sea really did look like a Dutch garden. Again, the dressed-up model is a painfully transparent creature, and you may be certain that though according to the picture her exercise is eminently intellectual, in reality her vacant face shows that she is incapable of anything above the small talk of the neighbourhood.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding. There were also present: Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Dr. K. E. Dadachandji, Dr. Dinsha B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. W. D. Sheppard Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

MR. W. L. HARVEY.

Before proceeding with the business before the meeting the Chairman announced that Mr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. W. D. Sheppard had respectively handed over and received charge of the duties of Municipal Commissioner. Referring to Mr. Harvey's departure, the Chairman said that that officer had served the Municipality for a number of years with the greatest ability. At the same time they were all pleased at the appointment of Mr. Sheppard to that post. Mr. Sheppard had acted as Municipal Commissioner for some months and during that period he had carried on the work most satisfactorily.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that "the Standing Committee in regretfully parting with Mr. W. L. Harvey, desire to place on record their high appreciation of the most eminent services he has rendered to the city of Bombay in his capacity of Municipal Commissioner, of the untiring zeal and self-sacrificing devotion with which he has all along applied himself to Municipal affairs and of the great administrative ability he has brought to bear on the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of his high office. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Harvey with the Committee's best wishes to him for success in his future career." Sir Bhalchandra said in losing Mr Harvey they were losing a most capable and able officer, who had rendered valuable services to the Muncipality in connection with the purchase of the Tramway and in other departments. Mr. Harvey was always ready to assist the Standing Committee on important questions, He (the speaker) need not say anything more, as Mr. Harvey's important services would be recounted at the Corporation. He, however, took this opportunity of expressing the regret of the Committee at the departure of Mr. Harvey, who was a most capable conscientious and sympathetic Municipal Commissioner.

Dr N. N. Katrak seconded the resolution. He said Mr. Harvey had been an admirer of local-self Government and was one who had never resented criticism where it had been well directed. No doubt fuller justice to his valuable services would be done by the Corporation; but in losing Mr. Harvey they felt they were losing one of themselves. They had worked with Mr. Harvey and had always found him ready, willing and energetic. If he had been given the choice he would have remained with them but the interests of the paramount Government had rendered it necessary for Mr. Harvey to leave Bombay.

Mr. Jaffar Rahimtoola in supporting the resolution referred to the most important services rendered by Mr. Harvey specially in connection with the purchase of the Bombay Tramways and the assessment of properties. In Mr. Harvey's departure, they had lost a most able officer at a time when his services would have been of great value.

Mr. James Macdonald said he did not wish to take double advantage, as he would have an opportunity of referring to Mr. Harvey's services at the Corporation's meeting to-day.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master and Mr. Sassoon J. David also spoke in support of the proposition, which was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

SELF-CLOSING TAPS.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that for experimental purposes a "waste not" self closing tap was fixed to the fountain at the junction of Mazagon and Dockyard Roads in the beginning of April last and this had been found to work better than Kennedy's patent taps. The Water Engineer and Executive Engineer proposed to carry on further experiments with this tap for its general introduction. The Commissioner approved of the proposal and requested the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to nineteen of these taps being fixed in C ward at the cost of Rs 404.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendation.

SMALL-POX AT COLABA.

On the application of the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs 500 to meet the cost of erecting temporary huts at Colaba for small-pox patients.

The Committee after transacting some other business was adjourned.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

ABOUT a hundred people journeyed out to Marol yesterday afternoon to avail themselves of the proverbial hospitality of the Bombay Jackal Club, the occasion being the annual point-to-point races. The drive from the station to the place where the tents had been erected was somewhat tiresome and dusty, and we cannot help thinking that the Jackal Club would have made a happier selection of a place to hold the races, had they chosen the mound close to Andheri station. However that may be, the afternoon passed off most pleasantly, and though the attendance was somewhat smaller than usual and the entries for the various events not so large, the sport provided was quite up to the standard of previous years which is saying a good deal for the indefatigableness of the courteous officials who were responsible for the arrangements. There were six events in all, the first being a Jumping Competition for horses which was won by Mr. D. N. Graham's Spartan. The winner easily outdistanced the other horses competing on points. The next event was a similar competition for ponies and here again the winner Lieut. H. C. Cumberbatch's Kismet carried off first honours easily. After a brief delay, the first race, the Hunt cup for Horses, was started, and this after an extremely close and doubtful finish was awarded to Mr. Graham's Spartan. The general impression of the spectators and of Mr. Alston himself was that his Mount Neptune had won by a head. Had the judge decided that the race was dead heat, the result would have been more satisfactory. The going in this race was in places rendered rather difficult, particularly at the first turning flag which was on a bund with a deep dip the other side. The Pony Hunt Cup also resulted in a win for Mr. D. N. Graham who riding Johad won cleverly from Akhbar Khan, owned and ridden by Mr. T. D. Moore. The race was rather an eventful one, three horses falling at the first play and nearly the whole of the field losing their way. The open point-to-point race for horses was won by Mr. G. P. de Soane's Fritz, ridden by Mr. T. D. Moore, recently imported by Mr. Naples. Mr. Alston came a purler in this race, but suffered no ill effects. The open point-to-point race for ponies resulted in a win for Lieutenant Anderson's Content, Mr. F. J. Rome's Mischief, Mr. Moore up, being a good second. Lady Jenkins afterwards distributed the prizes and after three cheers had been called and heartily given her, the Jakal Club members and their guests faced the dusty drive back to the station. The following are the results:—

Jumping Competition for Horses—Prize—A Cup.

Mr D N Graham's Spartan	1
Mr W Adams Oram's Big Ben	0
Mr W Adam Oram's Regalia	0
Capt W Jenning's Trigger	0
Mr Batty's Mauzer	0
Mr R Wallace's Venus	0
Mr J D Johnston's Lothian	0
Mr H B Pike's Musketeer	0
Mr H B Pike's Rapid Rhone	0
Mr M Rommel's The Tyke	0
Mr J St J Graham's Brave Boy	0
Mr J L Ainsworth's Wakeful	0
Mr D N Graham's Petrel	0
Mr I Alston's Neptune	0
Mrs Alston's Miss Milligan	0
Mr J L Symons' Blackcock	0
Mr R W L Dunlop's May Boy	0
Mr C G Stileman's Lux	0
Mr R W L Dunlop's The Count	0

Jumping Competition for ponies 14-1 hands and under, Prize—A Cup.

Lieut H C Cumberbatch's Kismet	1
Mr S J Gillum's Cactus	0
Mr W E Crum's Raven	0
Miss Brodie Mill's Alice	0
Mr D N Graham's Johad	0
Mr D W Wilson's Pink Un	0
Mr R Wallace's Blazes	0
Mr R Wallace's Robert	0
Mr F J Rome's Mischief	0
Lieut G Thompson's Missionary	0
Lieut E A H Fell's Shikari	0

The Hunt Cup for Horses. A point-to-Point Race. —About 3 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Owners up. Prize;—A Cup and the Boulton Trophy.

Mr D N Garham's blk w g Spartan	1
Mr I Alston's br w g Neptune	2
Mr Arand's Hopeful	3
Mr J S Bruce's b w g Landrail	0
Lt-Col G H Bull's gr ir m Twilight	0
Mr M Rommel's b w g The Tyke	0
Mr O G Owen's br w m Miladi	0
Mr J L Symons's b w g Kingfisher	0
Mr A Forbes's b w g Kestrel	0
Mr A R Burney's bl w g Constance	0

Betting; 2 to 1 on Neptune and Twi light.

The Pony Hunt Cup, 14-1 hands and under. A Point-to-Point Race.—About 3 miles. Catch-weights, English and Walers 14-1, 12st, Arabs and Country-breds 14-1, 11st. Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up, Prize:—A Cup and the Townsend Trophy.

Mr D N Graham's b a p Johad 11st	1
Mr T D Moore's g a g Akhbar Khan, 11st	2
Lieut H L Cumberbatch's b c b m Kismet, 11st	3
Mr J S Bruce's b w m Sarah, 12st	0
Lieut J F Parkin's g c b p Roger, 11st	0
Mr A W Oliver's b a p Ebenezer, 11st	0
Mr D W Wilson's g a h Pink Un 11st	0
Lieut G Thompson's b c b g Missionary, 11st	0
Lieut W G Palmer's ch c b g Toby, 11st	0

Betting: Johad 6 to 4.

Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses.—About 3 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 11st. 7lbs. and over. Prize A Cup.

Mr G P de Soane's b w g Fritz Mr T D Moore	1
Mr G H Brooks' b w g Intrude Mr W E Crum	2
Col Henderson's br w m Harsaway	3
Mr Alston's br w m Miss Milligan Mr I Alston	0
Major F J M Edward's ch w m Runaway Girl Owner	0
Mr D N Graham's g a g Petrel Owner	0

Betting: Fritz evens.

Open Point-to-Point Race for Ponies 14-1 hands and under—About 3 miles, Catch-weights English and Walers, 14-1, 12st, Arabs and Country-breds 14-1 11st. Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7 lbs Prize—A Cup.

Lieut W H Anderson's b w g Content 12st Owner	1
Mr F J Rome's d w m Mischief, 12st Mr T D Moore	2
Lieut E A H Fell's b a h Shikari, 11st Lieut Griffin	3
Mr S J Gillum's b a h Cactus, 11st Capt Grove	0
Lieut A M Cheeke's b w m My Fancy, 12st Lieut J Parkin	0
Mr L Seyboth's b c b g Charlie, 11st Mr M Rommel	0
Mr R Wallace's g a h Robert, 11st Lieut H C Cumberbatch	0

Betting: Evens Mischief and Content.

ROADS AT SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having visited from time to time the village of Chuim in Bandora, I was struck forcibly with the desirability of having a road constructed, connecting the Bandora-Ghodbandar Road (near the Santa Cruz Station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line with Danda and Chuim. However, to make myself better acquainted with the question, I walked the other day all the way to the Santa Cruz Station, through the reclaimed ground, and found that it did not take me more than 20 minutes to reach the station. I conclude that if a road be made—and I do not think it will cost very much—the distance will be shortened still more. The advantages to be derived from it are a short cut to the villages of Danda and Chuim, facilities for the transmission of the fish produce of Danda and convenience to the railway pass-holders both of Danda and Chuim. Further the road will lead to the sea-side and the available sites both at Danda and Chuim, and in the vicinity thereof will be utilized for building purposes. I hope these few line will attract the attention of the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

A. VISITOR.

Bombay, March 8.

AUCLAND, the old capital of New Zealand, where the Australian cricketers have been recently playing, was founded sixty-five years ago, and the first white man to settle on the spot is still living there. He is Sir John Logan Campbell, and he is nearing his nineties. He enjoys good health, and attends to business every day. He recently told an interviewer that he attributes his "long innings" to moderation in eating and drinking. He left off smoking in the forties. After taking his M.D. degree at Edinburgh, he entered the service of the East India Company, subsequently migrating to New Zealand, where he has sat in Parliament, and held many high offices. He married a daughter of Sir John Cracroft Wilson, K.C.S.I.

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

RACES AT RAJKOT.

The Kathiwar races which are usually held in February or March, were arranged to take place this year during his Excellency the Governor's visit. The first meeting came off at the Rajkot race-course in the presence of Lord Lamington and a large assemblage of princes and chiefs and others including numerous ladies. A programme of five events was arranged and the entries were very satisfactory. The patrons were Colonel Kennedy, H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, H. H. the Rana of Porebandar and the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan. The last race, "The Rajkot Stakes," in which five horses were entered, excited the greatest interest. Evensong who was generally backed, came in first, after a keen contest with Betty and Kangaroo. We give below the results :—

Trial Stakes.—Distance 4 furlongs. First Rs. 100, Second Rs. 50, Third Rs. 25. For Arab and Country-bred ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over. Weight for inches. Ponies 14-1 to carry 11 stone, Arabs allowed 7 lbs.

Captain C Savile's b cb m Rani (8st 5lbs) Mr Anderson 1
H H the Rana of Porebandar's c cb g Rawalia (10st 7lbs)........................ Meroo 2
Nawabzada Sherjumakhanji's g cb m Effie (9st 12lbs) .... Captain Meynell 3
Mr E Hotson's dun p g Teheran (9st 2lbs).......... 0

Rani and Effie led for some time and it seemed as if the latter would win ; but before the last turn Rani dashed off in front, both having run for sometime neck to neck. Meanwhile Rawalia overtook Effie and when they turned into the straight Effie was left behind.

Polo Scurry.—Distance 3 furlongs. First Rs. 100, Second Rs 50, Third Rs. 25. For genuine polo ponies 14-1 and under being regularly played at polo in Kathiawar. Catch weights : Arabs 11 stone, Country-breds 11 stone 7lbs. others 12 stone 7 lbs. No professional riders allowed.

H H The Jam of Nawanagar's ch w m Marcelus (12st. 7lbs)........................ Assaram 1
Captain J Talbot's b a g Kangaroo (11st 9lb)...... Capt Meynell 2

Marcelus led off from the start and maintained the advantage gained throughout. The race was between Kangaroo and Marcelus ; and it did not excite the same interest as the last.

The All Horse Stakes. Distance Race-course. First Rs. 100, Second Rs. 50, Third Rs. 25. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties as in No. 2. Ponies 14-1 and under allowed 4lbs.

Mrs C Savile's r w g Cake Walk (10st. 7lbs.) Capt C Savile 1
Captain C Savile's b w m Undine (10st. 7lbs.) Native 2
Bhavnagar I S Lancer's ch cb g Highlander (8st. 7lbs.) ....Bhutia 3

Effie again disappointed her backers. Highlander led for sometime, but could not maintain the advantage.

The Pony Challenge Cup.—Distance 1 mile. First Rs. 200, Second Rs. 100, Third Rs. 50 and a challenge cup of Rs. 150 presented by Thakore Saheb of Morvi. For all ponies Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 10 stone 7lbs, others 14-0 11 stone 7lbs. Penalties: Winners of a race value Rs. 200 or over once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over allowed 7lbs.

H H The Jam of Nawanagar's ch a h Chester (7st 2lbs) .... Jasaji 1
Capt C Savile's b cn m Rani (7st 1lb)...Mr Anderson.. 2

The match was really between Rani and Chester and after a keen competition Chester easily won.

The Rajkote Stakes.—Distance 1 mile. First Rs. 200, Second Rs. 100, Third Rs. 50. Presented by H. H. The Nawab of Junagad. For all Arab and Country-bred horses owned by residents of Kathiawar. Weight for age and class. Penalties : Winners of a race value Rs. 200 or over once 4lbs., twice 7lbs. oftener 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,000 an additional penalty of 7lbs. Horses that have never won a race value Rs.50 or over allowed 7lbs. Ponies 14-1 and under allowed 14lbs.

H H The Jam of Nawanagar's b cb m Evensong (9st. 6lbs.) ....Jasaji 1
Shahzada Sherjumakhanji's g cb m Betty (7st. 7lbs) ....Bhutia 2
Captain J Talbot's b a g Kangaroo (7st.) Tommy 3

Kangaroo led followed by Betty and for sometime the race lay between them but Betty got in front and it seemed as if she would win. But all of a sudden near the approach to the last turn, Evensong, the favourite advanced and ran neck to neck with Betty who fell behind and the favourite won easily.

This concluded the first day's races.

On Sunday, Lord Lamington visited the Lakes and the State Stud Farm and, on Tuesday his Excellency visited the Female Training College, in the morning inspected the Museum and witnessed a gymnastic display by the men of the regiments. In the evening, Lord Lamington presided at the prize distribution of the Rajkumar College and presented the prizes. In the course of an address his Excellency referred to the great value of an institution of the kind, which was doing good work, far exceeding the expectation of its founders. He dwelt upon the desirability of the sons of Chiefs, who were expected to fill high responsibilities as rulers, being given a suitable training to fit them for their future positions of life.

BANQUET AT BHOWNAGAR.

BHOWNAGAR, March 8.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bhownagar gave a banquet yesterday in honour of his Excellency the Governor in a "marquee" erected in the compound of the Connaught Hall. The marquee was gaily decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers and covers were laid for one hundred persons. Among the Chiefs present were : their Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Rana of Porbundar and the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. Her Highness the Rani of Gondal and the Princess were also present and several European ladies and gentlemen attended the banquet. His Highness the Maharajah of Bhownagar, who presided, proposed the toast of his Majesty the King-Emperor which was cordially received, and that of her Majesty Queen Alexandra was also warmly accepted.

The Maharajah then proposed the toast of his Excellency Lord Lamington, thanking his Excellency for the graceful manner in which he performed the investiture ceremony He expressed his gratitude to his Imperial Majesty for conferring on him the exalted Order of Knight Commander of the Star of India, and he requested his Excellency to convey to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor the sentiments of his devoted attachment to the British Government and personal loyalty and reverence to his Majesty. His Highness added that his State was the first amongst the Kathiawar States to come into close contact and friendship with the British Government, and he was proud to say his predecessors on the "gadi" always were on the most cordial relations of friendship with his Excellency's predecessors. He was assured his own relations of friendship with his Excellency would be equally cordial, and he trusted his Excellency would give him other opportunities to welcome him and his worthy consort to Kathiawar and add to the high esteem and regard entertained for them.

The toast was received with great cordiality.

His Excellency, replying to the toast, thanked his Highness for his hospitality and said the honour conferred on his Highness was a mark of appreciation by the British Government of his good administration. His Excellency complimented his Highness on his able conduct of affairs and the fighting against famine in bad years. His Excellency further complimented his Highness for the offers made by his State during the war in South Africa and other expeditions and he proposed the health of the Maharajah. The toast was warmly received.

The Maharajah thanked his Excellency for the kind reference to himself and the administration and said he highly valued the kindly words of appreciation from the King-Emperor's representative. He also thanked his brother Chiefs for kindly drinking to his health. The function terminated at a late hour. His Excellency left this morning for Junagad on shooting trip by "special" train. The Chiefs, the Agent to the Governor and the European and Native officials were present at the station to see him off.

Patriots and antiquaries are supporting an appeal made by General Horace Porter, American Ambassador in Paris, to allot £7,000 for a search for the body of John Paul Jones, the famous American warrior and sailor, who was buried in an old cemetery in Paris, which is now covered with buildings. If the body is recovered, it is proposed (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) that it shall be placed on a warship, taken to Washington and there buried in the National Cemetery.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 22, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—India need not entertain serious apprehensions of a gloomy future for herself, if she can only show signs of a healthy awakening in her industrial activities. Such has come to be the firm conviction of men of light and leading in this country ; and there is no doubt that the same has been arrived at in great measure, after a mature consideration of all the conditions with which this country is beset at present. No one can take upon oneself the hazardous office of a prophet and declare solemnly on such a momentous matter as the question of a nation's regeneration, that a glorious sunshine will emerge eventually for India from the threatening dark clouds enveloping her at present, if she only keeps faith in the policy of evolving her revival on industrial lines and pursues it in right earnest. If such a prophet comes forward at all with a bold and extravagant prophecy of the above type, he will be hooted out without ceremony, as a sentimental fool. In a still more wretched plight will that prophet find himself who ventures to predict a dark future as the only destiny for her in the long run. A commonsense and practical view of the matter, dictated by human foresight, will be that the ultimate fate of our country will undoubtedly depend upon what degree of pluck and energy is put forth by her sons, upon the great movements set on foot to make India march along the path of revival and progress. The salvation of India, if such a thing is a reserved destiny for her at all, lies in the development of her natural resources.

The days of territorial conquest are at an end so to say : and those of a relentless commercial warfare have dawned upon the world. This is the era of commercial conquest and absorption and the accepted motto is "Commercial Imperialism." In this great industrial struggle, those countries will have any chance of taking part which had the good fortune of holding their own in the struggles for territorial supremacy of the last century and are now in the full enjoyment of the blessings of national independence. This fact should be kept prominently before the mind for the right understanding of the subject. Those countries, therefore, whose political independence has been already wrested from them and whose existence has been allowed as a matter of kind grace by the conquerors, will have nothing to do beyond being impotent onlookers of this great struggle and enjoying it just a like a scene in a drama. This state of enjoyment is quite on a distinct plane from the state of ferment and excitement in the actual combatants. To not a few States, will it be a question of life and death. The mountain-high wave of commercial conquest proceeding from the mightiest States of the world, will prove irresistible to many of smaller dimensions and God only can know, how many of them will hold their heads up and escape the terrible fate of commercial subjection. For, succumb many States must, as ultimately the law of the survival of the fittest must prevail and give victory to the strongest States. Where so, many States of lesser importance are threatened with such a grave danger, what scope can be left in the case of a country like India which has reached the lowest level of social, moral, industrial and political degneration. It will certainly be a glorious achievment for India if she will ever be able to act on the defensive only in commercial matters. But even such an achievment, modest as it is, is not within the view of the most optimistic minds. With all this, however, to accept the philosophy of a pessimist and be wedded to a policy of total inaction, is no sane man's business. It is given to man to struggle hard against an infinite sea of misfortunes and thus prove the existence of the divine spark in himself, keeping implicit faith in the unbounded justice and mercy of the "Divine Whole."

Not a moment is to be lost, no halt to be made, no wavering to be tolerated, but all the stubborness and energy of an enthusiast is to be displayed in pursuing the sacred work of India's uplifting. This sort of preaching is being dinned into our ears, night and day, by men styling themselves as the moulders of the destiny of India. As the highest and best sample of their efforts they point out to the grand show at Bombay suggesting, as it were, how far up they can mount. But a keen observer can see nothing more or less in this Exhibition than a magnificently illustrated edition of their old monotonous preachings. No sane man can say that it is a practical step leading to practical results. It does not augur well either for India or for the so called leaders themselves that all their schemes for the advancement of India should be based upon no foundation at all. One characteristic feature of these schemes is an element of superficialness in this conception. Where the conception of a scheme is so very faulty, what sound result is to be expected from it, and how it will ever come out of it ? What scheme, however lofty it may be, can be carried to a successful issue by inert and superficial efforts ? The net result of all this is that faith is lost in the inherent potency of the scheme, and this circumstance constitutes not a small danger in itself. The Indian mind is rendered excessively timid by too much experience in the ugly lessons of adverse course of events. It will not take the trouble to consider the intrinsic worth of a scheme as such. The moment it becomes conscious of the barrenness of a scheme, it will sever its connection with it at once, and never be drawn to it again. This thing should be borne in mind by those persons whose particular business is to conceive and to organise new schemes for the well-being of India. They should shape them in such a manner that public faith will gather round it.

What is wanted in India at the present juncture, is not extravagance in the conception of schemes and tiny execution of them, but sound little schemes and nice little execution. It is not that mighty execution is unwelcome, but that it is not possible in the present state of industrial atmosphere of India. In order to make my point clear, I take for the moment the spread of technical education. In every large town a regular campaign is being conducted for the collection of subscription which will likely amount to a huge total. But have the collectors of this subscription ever thought of what kind of prospect lies before those persons who will return to India after finishing their course in technical education in foreign countries ? Are there in India any capitalists to engage such persons in service and reap the benefit of their education ? If a generalization is justifiable from a few isolated cases, I can say that such men will have to curse the hour only when they were tempted by some evil genius in them to go in pursuit of technical education. What story can be told by Mr. Wagle, the getleman who returned from Europe after having learned the business of glass ware ? Where is the glass-ware factory situated in which Mr. Wagle is Manager ! The unfortunate man was unsuccessful in getting even a modest capital of one lakh and must now be in some sort of service like the rest of his fellow-graduates in Arts. Of an equally sorrowful nature will be the story told by those men who have had the fortune, or rather misfortune, of receiving technical education through the munificence of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.

With these instances still quite fresh in the memory of everybody, it is inconceivable how the knowing heads amongst us are still after sending Indian youth to foreign countries to receive technical education. I do not presume to diagnose their mental state, but supplicate them in the sacred name of India, to undertake an insignificant piece of service for her. First let them direct all their energies preparing the necessary field for the reception of these men ; Let the demand be felt and the supply will not linger. Here is a splendid opportunity ; let our leaders show that they are men made of practical stuff. India is, no doubt, a poverty-stricken country and the share of wealth per head will be less than a trifle on its equal distribution. From this, it is not to be concluded that no capital would be found to run its industries. A large amount of gold remains locked-up in the shape of ornaments. If means could be adopted to attract this gold into a fund for industrial purposes, it would be the highest achievement to the credit of our worthy leaders, ever secured by them. An Indian is not suspicious and ultra-cautious by nature ; his poverty has made him so. As soon as he is convinced that his investments are safe in a particular direction, his scruples, to pour his gold into such investments disappear. Let, then, the first lesson be begun in this practical manner. We have had enough of the prose of theory let us have a little of the sweet poetry of "Practice." The starting of co-operative societies and joint-stock companies will be hailed as a true beginning in a right direction upon which our industries will thrive wonderfully.

Yours etc.

S. V. KUNTE.

Malwan, March 6.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. R Rubattino which arrived here yesterday:—

From New York.—Mr and Mrs H P Smith.

From Genoa and Naples.—Mrs Burke and 2 children Sister L Cincoti, Miss Chudleigh, Mr M W Fleischer, Mr H Furtado, Mr A Gindice, Mr A Haegi, Sister Maria Daniele, Sister Maria Felice, Sister Maria Lois, Mr S Moses, Sister M A Nazari, Mr T S Saldanha, Mr Shankes, Mr Ramsay Short, Mrs and child, Mr V D Tarsporewala, Mrs and two Misses Taylor, and Mr A L Turnbull.

From Port Said.—Mr J Aumann.

PECULIAR MURDER BY WOMEN.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Mathu Kom Shivalal and three other women, who were convicted by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in February last, of murder and abetment of murder. Three of them were sentenced to death, and one to transportation for life. Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for Mathu and Savitree, women ; and Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the other accused, while Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

It appears from Mr. Heaton's judgment that the four women were charged with the murder of a young girl named Sai, the daughter of one Ramchandra Mahadev, on the afternoon of 3rd December last, in a room at the top of the house of Sakharam, the husband of the accused Savitri. The corpse was found on the following morning, imperfectly concealed in a rubbish heap in the back yard of a house some little distance away. Sai lived in a house known as Janardhan's house ; Janardhan being her father's elder brother, and these two brothers usually lived elsewhere in the town, but used to come to this house during the plague season. They had been there two or three weeks before the 3rd December. Sai's people were well-to-do, and it was evidently for the sake of her ornaments worth about Rs. 1,000 that she was murdered. The case for the prosecution was that the sight of these ornaments excited the cupidity of the women, who conspired to kill Sai in Sakharam's house on the first opportunity that occurred. The chance came that very afternoon. A girl named Gangu invited Sai to her house, and after playing for some time took her upstairs. They were followed by the accused women. They sent Gangu downstairs, and three of them excluding accused Radhi, seized Sai, threw her down, thrust a cloth into her mouth to prevent her screams being heard, and then killed her in a peculiarly atrocious manner. They then removed the girl's ornaments and went downstairs. Accused Savitree's sister Seeta came to the house at the moment, and accused Mathu, who had the ornaments made up into a bundle, gave them to her to take care of, Seeta took the ornaments away, and as soon as it was dark, the women considered how they could best dispose of the corpse. First they brought it down and deposited it in a "mori" or sink in the back yard of the house, and later they conveyed it to the place where it was found the next morning. In so doing they climbed on to the flat roofs of the adjoining houses crossing several of these roofs, descended on the further side, and deposited the corpse on the rubbish heap. The evidence on which the theory of the prosecution was mainly based was the deposition of the woman Mathu, who, having been convicted on her own plea of guilty, was thereafter examined as a witness. She was corroborated by the girl Gangu, and by Savitree, wife of Sakharam, who stated that she was at home when the women came in the afternoon, that she saw them go upstairs, afterwards herself went up to see what was going on and saw them killing Sai. The Sessions Judge held that the facts deposed to by Mathu were substantially true, and that she had told the truth regarding the persons concerned. Three of the women, Mathu, Bhagirathi, and Amba, were sentenced to death, and Radhi to transportation for life. Savitree was also tried before Mr. Heaton, was convicted as an abettor and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving the Court's judgment, said : This murder case has given us a good deal of anxiety, and we have devoted the most earnest consideration to it. The peculiarity of this horrible and cruel murder is that only women are concerned in it. We have from the very first considered very carefully the case against each and every one of the accused. The case was most excellently argued by Mr. Branson on behalf of Bhagirathi, Amba, and Radhi, and he was supported by Mr. Ratanlal, who represented Savitree. The Government Pleader has put his points against the accused with great clearness. As this Court will not sit again for some time and as we are unanimous in our opinion, it is not necessary to adjourn this case for a written judgment, going into the details of the case and discussing the legal points raised therein. Suffice it to say that we are of opinion that it is impossible for this Court to find Bhagirathi, Amba, and Radhi guilty of any offence on the evidence before us. There is far too much uncertainty in the evidence to connect these women with the crime. There is not a single implicating circumstance proved against them except the statement of Mathu and the girl Gangu. And we are convinced that it would be most unsafe to come to the conclusion that upon the evidence of two such persons as Mathu and Gangu, these women should be convicted of this offence. We accordingly direct that Bhagirathi, Amba and Radhi be acquitted and discharged. This leaves us to deal with Savitree and Mathu. With reference to Mathu, we have to say that the evidence in the case shows that she did take a leading part in this most appalling crime. We cannot see any extenuating circumstances in her favour : we accordingly confirm the sentence of death passed on her. With regard to Savitree, we have come to the conclusion that, in as much as there is no absolute direct evidence against her that she took a personally active part in this murder though on the other hand we are convinced that she was an accomplice in it, we confirm the sentence of transportation for life passed on her, and we dismiss the appeals of Mathu and Savitree.

NOTES FROM GOA.

The great event of the week, writes our Panjim correspondent, has been the visit to Margao (Salsette) of his Excellency the Governor-General accompanied by Lady Galhardo. They were specially invited to inaugurate the opening of the new Hospice for the poor at Margao, which event took place on Sunday the 26th ultimo. Their Excellencies arrived by steam launch on the previous evening at Rachol, whence they were conducted to the Bungalow at Margao, specially rented for them by the members of the Managing Committee of the Hospice, dedicated to the Most Pure Heart of Mary ; which was founded in 1867 by the late Rev. Antonio Joao de Miranda, a very holy priest whose name is held in great reverence by the inhabitants of Salsette. The new Asylum has accommodation for 25 sick men and the like number of women, and the Governor was so pleased with the building that he wrote in the General Meeting Book the following remark :—"On visiting, to-day, the new edifice of the Hospice at Margao and presiding at its inauguration, I have experienced the greatest joy and sincere satisfaction, and I take this opportunity of congratulating the inhabitants of this District on possessing an establishment of charity of such high order that reflects much credit on the well-to-do people of this locality, while protecting and benefiting at the same time the indigent class. Let us all hope and pray that the Blessed Virgin may continue to protect this Asylum, and I hereby congratulate the people of Salsette, and in particular those of Margao for the high example of love and true civilization which they have given to the whole of Portuguese India, and I felicitate myself because this example has been given during the period of my Government."

Various speeches were made after the reading of the address and of the report by Dr. Antonio De Albuquerque, President of the general assembly, to which his Excellency replied with his customary amiability.

This was followed by a liberal distribution of champagne and cake to all present and a dinner to 90 poor persons supported by the Asylum who were able to approach the table, His Excellency and Lady Galhardo not forgetting to drink to their health and to assure them of their deep sympathy.

The Bishop of Damaun arrived here on the 23rd ultimo and has been ordaining a number of priests at the request of the Archbishop-Patriarch, whose weak state of health will not permit him to perform these functions himself.

One of the official candidates for the two posts in Parliament of Deputies for India, is Senhor Christovam Pinto, who has been residing for many years in Lisbon and once occupied a seat in Parliament as representative for India.

There has been a change in the weather, and we are now entering the hot season.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the 11th instant for three Cups which have been kindly presented for competition by Mr F. Noel Paton.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr. Noel Paton. Course No. 6. Start at 3-15 p. m.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr Noel Paton. Course No 6—Start at 3. p m.

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr Noel Paton Course No 6—Start at 2-45 p m.

Ships Boat Race (Service Rig), Course No 7 reversed—Start at 2-30 p m.

Entries for the above Races close at Noon for to-morrow Friday.

On Wednesday next the 15 instant there will Handicap Races for the Yachts of the A. B. Tomtit Class Yachts to be steered by Ladies ; entries for these races will close on Monday next the 13th instant at noon.

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When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.

Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

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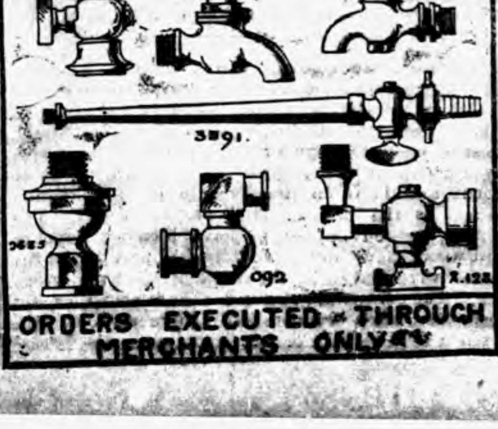

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A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE first athletic meeting, organised by Mr. N. U. K Leslie, Superintendent, and under the patronage of the Director-General of Telegraphs, was brought to a conclusion on the Oval, on Monday, in the presence of a large number of the staff with their families and friends. The programme consisted of 26 events, all of which were keenly contested, for the handsome prizes offered by the Directors and Messrs. Leslie, Grimes and Rylands attracted many competitors from the local offices also. The unqualified success of the meeting was mainly due to Mr. Leslie, who was indefatigable in his exertions. After the sports an entertainment was held in the Telegraph buildings at 9 p.m., at which the prizes were distributed. Before the distribution, Mr. Leslie in a few well-chosen words impressed upon the staff, the manifold advantages to be derived from Athletic Sports and Volunteering and how out-door exercise would enable them the better to cope with the arduous nature of their duties.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. H. R Rylands, Lieut. Telegraph Company, for the valuable help he rendered, the Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, for his kindness in lending the shamiana hurdles, etc. for the occasion, and to Capt. Haws, Major Lund and Sergt. Instr Briffitts, B. V. R., for acting as Judges. The Championship was won by Mr. A. H. E. Game, the prize for which—a large Silver Cup, mounted on an ebony stand, with a suitable inscription—was presented by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie. Dancing was kept up with spirit till 2 a. m., and the entertainment was concluded with three hearty cheers for the Director-General and other Officers.

The following are the results of the Sports:—

Boy Peons' Race—100 yards won by Arjun Luxman.

Delivery Peons' and Linesmen's Race—100 yards won by Dathram Ludoo.

Throwing the criket ball won by A. H. E. Game.

100 Yards Flat Race—A H E Game 1, A Speechly 2, E Reeves 3.—Time 10 1-2 secs.

High Jump won by G Edie.

100 Yards (native Signallers and Clerks)—Dabke 1, Shanker 2, Kandekar 3.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—A H E Game 1, A Speechly 2, Reeves 3.

Putting the Shot won by A Lobo.

Cricketers' Race won by G Lawrence.

Slow Bicycle Race—Edie 1, Cress 2.

Long Jump—Edie 1, Reeves 2, Cress 3.

220 Yards Handicap—S D'Silva 1, Pacheco 2, Lawrence 3.

Catching the Cricket ball won by A Speechly.

Boys' Handicap 100 yards (under 15 years)—Sampson 1, Pacheco 2, Netscher 3.

Girls' Handicap 75 yards (under 15 years)—Ada Thomas 1, Florrie Martin 2, Violet Graham 3.

Quarter Mile Flat Race—A H E Game 1, Reeves 2 Pacheco 3.

Veterans' Race 100 yards Handicap—J Barry 1, P Martin 2, D Ross 3.

Three Legged Race—W G Orr and M Scott 1, C Barry and S D'Silva 2.

Quarter Mile (all comers)—Hogan, G. I. P. Railway 1.

Half Mile Handicap—Pacheco 1, Lawrence 2, Cress 3.

Football Race—Dribbling the football—100 yards won by G Edie.

Ladies' Nomination won by Miss Netscher.

Volunteer Race—(teams of 5) won by Col-Sergt J A Mackinnon's Team.

Consolation Race—Lushington 1, Bartley 2, White 3.

Tug of War (Natives)—Final won by the Linesmen.

Tug of War (Batches and Staff)—Final won by the Military team.

The Championship was won by Mr A H E Game with 48 points.

CLAIM ON MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Tuesday, disposed of a reference made by Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in the suit of Haji Hasam Jann and others trading under the name of Jann Hussain, against Chunilal Chhotalal and another, trading under the name of Abechand Panachand, underwriters. Mr. Branson appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Robertson for the defendants.

Mr. Chitty made the reference to the High Court for obtaining its opinion on certain points in the case, including one relating to the construction of certain clauses mentioned in three marine policies, on which the plaintiffs had based their claim for Rs. 1,227. In January 1904, the plaintiffs shipped from the Cochin and Calicut ports kopra, coffee, ginger, coir, ropes, oil, etc., to be conveyed to Karachi by the "dingi" Madad Rehman. The goods were valued at about Rs. 11,000 insured by the defendants, among others. All went well until the vessel arrived in the Karachi harbour on 24th February. As she was entering the harbour, she took the ground in the channel about one hundred yards from the wharf. She heeled over to the starboard, and with the rising tide became wholly or partially filled with water. The plaintiffs' goods were damaged, and the present action was in respect of the loss thus occasioned. Mr. Chitty was of opinion that the defendants were liable for particular average loss, especially as the loss in this case was well over three per cent But the defendants' contention was that the Gujerati words in the margin of the policies meaning, "Insurance to be without damage; loss arising from damage is to be on the head of the owner of goods" converted the policies into total loss policies. Mr. Chitty assessed the defendants' share in the loss at Rs. 874-10-8, and he passed a decree for the amount in favour of the plaintiffs.

The Chief Justice delivered the decision of the Appeal Court. He said that taking one of the policies' first the words in it were "Warranted free from particular average unless the vessel be sunk or burnt." The memorandum at the foot after narrating certain articles proceeded to recite: "All other goods free from average under three per cent unless general, or occasioned by the ship's being stranded;" and there was a note in Gujerati, which translated, was "Dhingi Madat Rehman, Nakhwa Usman from the seaport towns of Cochin and Calicut up to arrival at the seaport town of Karachi (insurance) on the goods to be without damage; loss on account of the damage is to be borne by the owner of goods." The craft which contained the goods did not sink, but the goods damaged were over three per cent; and the question was whether any liability attached to the policies under these circumstances. The learned Chief Judge had held the underwriters liable. But the office of the memorandum was to limit, and not to impose, liability; and it could hardly be contended that a clause of exemption created liability, should it not be inconsistent with the context but merely superfluous. It was clear the Gujerati words imposed no liability. The words in the body of the document were printed in much larger types than the context and stood out prominently from the rest. The Appeal Court, therefore, were unable to agree with the conclusion of the Chief Judge. The same rule applied to the other policies.

QUEEN MARGHERITA'S MOTOR-CAR.

THE PATRON SAINT OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

FROM being much opposed to the automobile, Queen Margherita has finished by being one of its most enthusiastic supporters for long-distance trips—she never uses one in town. But, then, of course, she travels in the most luxurious way imaginable, and in supreme comfort, says a Rome correspondent. Hers is a 24-horse-power benzine car, and goes at a medium speed of 225 kilometres a day, as she does not care for fast going. The interior is lighted with electric light, and has a table for six persons, two armchairs, and four folding seats, where meals are taken comfortably while the ground is covered, and one's eyes are also fed by the beautiful scenery.

At night three magnificent globes illuminate the way. The Queen prefers to sit in the seat behind the chauffeur, and never enters the covered body of the motor, even when the weather is bad. Her outfit is of the simplest, and consists of an ample fur-lined cloak, with a Russian cap, spectacles or veil, muff and waterproofs. Thus she has done the Riviera, and is now back in Rome.

A protector—St. Christopher—has been found for automobilists, so the Queen Mother has his image in silver, with the little Christ, in her car. It is surmounted by the Royal arms, and has a gold border with the inscription, composed by the Queen herself:—

"St. Christopher preserve us from the perils of the way, and protect us in the incidents of the journey."

The Queen and all her companions wear gold medals with the same saint and inscription.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF A STRICKEN CREW IN BORNEO WATERS.

EARLY in the morning of 6th February, writes a Labuan correspondent of "The Straits Times," a sailing vessel with rigging strange to these parts was observed on the horizon in the South of the Bay of Brunei. Subsequently the telescope revealed her to be a large three-masted fore and aft schooner of the typical American build, evidently trying to beat up to Labuan. Although favoured as usual in the forenoon in these latitudes, with a favourable wind and tide from the S. it was noticed that only part of her lower sails were set. Noon had already passed before she had approached sufficiently near to enable her flag to be made out as the stars and stripes. The strong N. E. monsoon wind then setting in she rapidly began to drift away to the south again. About this time the Sabah S. S. Company's steamer Taganae returning from her usual run to Weston, altered her course and made for the unknown schooner, and shortly afterwards was seen to have her in tow. Wind and tide had now increased and both vessels drifted away to the south, until darkness set in when they were lost to view, although the Taganae had managed to tow the schooner two to three miles nearer the Labuan coast. About 8 p. m. the Taganae arrived in Labuan and reported having left her charge at anchor in 13 fathoms S S E of Papan Island, it being impossible to make headway against the strong monsoon and tide.

FIRST GALES, THEN BERI-BERI.

It was then ascertained that the schooner was the Minerva II, of Manila, owned by Warner, Barnes and Co with a full cargo of rice from Saigon bound for Manila 51 days out from Saigon with a crew all told of 19, all Filipinos with the exception of the Captain, one of the old experienced Spaniards who have still remained in the Philippine Mercantile Marine. Since leaving Saigon a succession of heavy gales had been experienced, sails and life boat had been carried away during which time the vessel drifted down to the Natuna Islands and was within an ace of being dashed to pieces on the rocks surrounding these islands. Captain Jose Golri at one time thought he would be compelled to put into Sarawak, but, with a courage inherent in the sturdy Biscayan race from which he comes, put his shoulder to the wheel and with the defective elements at his disposal, and after 16 days work, fixed up his sails and once more attempted to beat up against the heavy N. E. monsoon. His most serious trouble was then to begin. One after another his crew began to sicken and lie up with beri-beri, his water and provisions gave out and when he arrived at the entrance to Brunei Bay only three men were left to navigate and work the ship, himself and 2 mates both Filipinos. These latter were very young and inexperienced and were also played out. The evening before the Taganac took them in tow one sailor died.

LIVING AND DEAD LYING TOGETHER.

On the morning of 7th instant the "Taganac" again went out with the doctor, pilot and your correspondent, and the terrible spectacle which met our eyes I hope it will never be my province to again witness. The "Minerva II" was indeed a "phantom ship." In front of us on the main hatch, partly enveloped in the trailing ends of the mainsail, one of the sailors was lying dead, beside him two companions alive, in a filthy condition perfectly helpless. Just inside the winch house next the donkey engine, another was lying amongst the oil and grease, half conscious and also unable to move. In the forecastle another dead sailor was lying, half in his bunk half outside, with a living comrade semi-conscious and helpless beside him. The two sailors had died during the night. On deck beside the forecastle, a group of sailors were huddled together quite helpless, and about the deck here one lying down, there another squatting all unable to walk, and all in a horribly dirty condition. The only one on board who could hobble about with the aid of a broomstick, was the Captain's boy, a bright young Filipino.

MALAYS REFUSED TO HELP THE SUFFERERS.

The Captain and officers had had no food for three days and were taken on board the 'Taganac' for breakfast, of which they could eat but very little but the crew ravenously devoured the fresh fruit, vegetables, and bread we had taken out with us, at least those that had the use of their hands, the more helpless ones were fed. Their greatest relish, however, was fresh water. The tanks on board were quite empty and it was with difficulty that we could get a wine bottle full for the doctor to analyze. Awful looking fluid it was too; full of suspicious looking floating objects it was long past noon before the anchor could be raised with men brought from shore The donkey boiler was defective and would only work spasmodically and had it not been for the engineer-in-charge of the Taganac, Mr. E B. McCulloch, who worked like a coolie in the broiling sun it would never have been raised that day. Not one of the Malays brought from shore would lend a helping hand to run out the dead bodies under an awning in the shade, neither would they assist the living. Of these Labuan savages more anon.

DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOUR OF NATIVE LOAFERS.

We eventually returned with the Minerva II in tow to Labuan, and cast anchor in the harbour at 3 p. m. Unfortunately arrangements could not be made that day to take the men to Hospital, nor yet to bury the dead The Resident did what he could to get men at once to dig graves in the R. C. Cemetery, 2 miles away; but only after the promise of the exorbitant sum of dolls 10 for each grave—not a soul could be got to go off to the ship although only 6 men were required by the Captain to clean up and put things straight and remain on board as watchmen and to man the boat. Yet Labuan is full of loafers of all descriptions playing the game of "Rajah", i e sweet do nothing Had it not been for the accidental presence in Labuan of some men from the Pulo Daat Estate, amongst them two Filipinos, the R. C. Mission Fathers would have been unable to have got off to the "Minerva to administer the consolations of their faith to those moribunds on board. Later in the evening, two coffins were ready but neither boat nor man could be got to take them on board; these same Pulo Datt men volunteered to do it, accompanied by one of the boys from the R. C. Mission School. Two of these men were Malays and, to their credit be it said, they assisted to get the bodies out to be coffined and nailed down. These bodies were already somewhat "high", yet there was no help for it but leave them on board all night in company with the living, owing to the want of any mortuary nearer than that of the hospital two miles away. To get a bullock cart, any conveyance or boat in Labuan at night is an impossibility, unless ordered hours before; and even then with difficulty.

BRAVE WORK OF DR. ADAMSON.

The following morning, early the Resident having lent the Government launch "Molek" to bring the illfated crew on shore, Dr. Adamson went in her himself and not only superintended the removal, but had to do the work himself assisted by one Filipino. Here again the Malays of the launch were merely onlookers. Owing to the state of the tide, the launch could not come to the wharf and Dr. Adamson was up to his knees in mud and water transferring the crew to the sampan and thence into buffalo carts in which 13 were sent off to Hospital. the doctor then returned to the Minerva and brought back two coffins one of them leaking. Again up to his knees in the water, and with the assistance of the Pulo Daat men, these coffins were at last got on shore when the sun was already high in the heavens, and sent to the Cemetery where the priest had been waiting since early morning. During all these operations crowds of natives, including members of the native police, were standing round, but not a hand would they lend to help. Although some of the crew have decidedly improved since they were admitted to hospital, under the unremitting attention of Dr. Adamson, it is much to be regretted that four more have died making the death roll 7 out a crew of 19 and the end is not yet. The Captain is suffering now from a severe nervous strain. He informed me that three days more would have seen the last of him had help not arrived when it did. The Minerva II would then have become a real Flying Dutchman roaming the seas with its ghastly freight.

KING OSCAR has been pleased to make Mr. George R. Sims, a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf (First Class), in recognition of his services in the Beck case "I don't feel any new sensation of being a knight said Mr. Sims. I am used to the feeling you know because Dagonet always was a knight. I do feel a new sensation—a sensation of pleasure at this gracious act. I do not look upon it as a personal gift to me, but as a recognition of the efforts of the British Press which has wrought so determinedly for the righting of the wrong."

THE PORT AND COMMERCE OF ALGIERS.

HUNDREDS of years ago, what is now known as the city of Algiers was called Icosium, at which time, the capital of the country was Cherchel. At the beginning of the Christian era Icosium was the home of several bishops, and Pliny tells us that some of the Roman laws were introduced by the Emperor Vespasian. Among destructive invasions, the city disappeared, and on the ruins the Beni-Mezranna, a tribe of the Sanhadja, established themselves. In the tenth century, Bologguin, whose father governed the country, struck by the beauty of the situation, and the exceptional anchorage afforded by the islands, founded a new village which he called El-Djezair-Beni-Mezranna, the meaning of which is "the islands of Beni-Mezranna." From the word El-Djezair comes by corruption the name Algiers.

The city was for some centuries the metropolis of pirates and a terror to civilized nations, writes a correspondent to "Dun's Review." In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both Spain and France tried to subjugate the place, but unsuccessfully, and it was not until 1830, that French soldiers compelled a capitulation and established themselves upon the ruins, since which date the commerce of no colony or dependency of France has been so advantageous to the mother country as that of Algeria. Beginning with 1,600,000dols. in 1830, it rose to 10,000,000dols. in 1840, to 13,000,000dols in 1850, to 31,000 000dols in 1860, to over 60,000,000dols. in 1870 to 95,000 000dols. in 1880, to 109,000,000dols. in 1890, and to 130,000 000dols. in 1900. Of the 100,000,000dols. worth of merchandise which France sells to her colonies, 54,000,000dols. worth goes to Algeria.

Algiers, the capital of this "pearl of the French colonies," possesses one of the finest ports of all Africa, and no port in France has a movement more active. The depth of the water in the harbour varies between six and ten fathoms, and the present length of the quays is 1,400 yards, which is inadequate for the accommodation of the more than a million tons now discharged there, a ratio of nearly a thousand tons to the running meter. This lack of actual space necessitated the creation of a new port in the Bay of Agha, south of the present harbour to be devoted solely to commerce.

The port facing east, well protected against all winds by neighbouring hills and breakwaters, is divided into two very unequal parts by the "Mole de la Sante." The "Darse," the old port of the pirates, is shallow, of small area, and of no commercial importance. It is used by fishing boats and as a torpedo boat station. The remainder of the port forms but one single sheet of water meeting six different requirements: Military, fishing, merchant, refuge, supply, and repair port. Though never having been classed as a port of war, the greater portion of its southern section is left free for the use of war vessels by order of the Minister of the Navy, and the French Mediterranean squadron generally comprising some twenty or more line-of-battle ships, cruisers, etc., moors without any inconvenience to other shipping.

As a fishing port its activity is attested by the two hundred crafts and the twelve hundred fishermen who reside there. The annual value of the catch amounts to 150,000 dols. The whole coast fisheries of Algeria in 1902 employed over eleven hundred boats and 4,700 men. The value of the catch was 533 000 dols. Sardines and bonitos are the principal fish caught.

As a commercial port Algiers ranks sixth among French ports in regard to effective tonnage, fourth in shipping tonnage and second in total tonnage. Five French ports have a greater effective tonnage than Algiers: Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Dunkirk and Rouen. The countries having the most active commercial relations with the port of Algiers are France, England, Spain, Italy, the Barbary States and the United States. More English vessels enter the port than all vessels of other nationalities combined. Germany ranks next. The tonnage entering in English bottoms is more than 1,000,000 annually, while half of the remaining 600,000 tons entering is brought in German vessels.

Exports from Algiers to the United States average about 200 000 dols. yearly, and consist almost exclusively of goat skins and corkwood, with an occasional shipment of carpets and curios. The imports from the United States are principally leaf tobacco, raw hides, neat cattle, tin cans, petroleum preserved meats, cottonseed oil and agricultural implements.

As a port of supplies Algiers meets all requirements, and has replaced in great measure both Malta and Gibraltar. The harbour is safe, water plentiful and pure, coal abundant and at reasonable prices, and all other supplies readily obtainable These, added to its favourable geographical position (halfway between the eastern Mediterranean countries and Great Britain), and to the absence of safe anchorage in all waters at Gibraltar, account for its remarkably rapid development as a coaling station and supply depot, and explains why within twenty years the number of vessels calling to fill their bunkers, exclusive of inward and outward war vessels, has risen from 175 to over 1 000. Usually a supply of about 30 000 to 35 000 tons of Cardiff and Newcastle coal is kept on hand and all ships wishing to coal can have pilot and all liberties day and night. The geographical situation of the port allows vessels to make only one stop in the Mediterranean instead of two, and many foreign shipping lines have chosen the place as a port of call in their relations with the Levant and the Far East.

As a repair port Algiers is provided with several slips and two dry docks. Ships using the docks pay only the actual expense of fuel and labor.

Algiers, including the suburbs of Mustapha and Saint Eugene, has 138,500 inhabitants, of whom 69 500 are French, 11,750 naturalized Jews, 28,250 foreigners (the majority Spaniards and Italians) and 29,000 native Mussulmans. Situated 36° 47' north latitude and 0° 44' east longitude, bathed by the waters of the Mediterranean, and facing the rising sun, the city has a very mild temperature in winter. It is at once both a European city with its monuments, warehouses, "cafes" and theatres, and an oriental village with its narrow, climbing, circuitous streets, its chalk-white houses, its robe-clothed inhabitants, and its mysterious life.

The colony of Algeria has a population of nearly 5,000,000 souls, and covers 184,474 square miles. Cereals, oranges, figs, dates and olives cover its valleys and widespread plains which skirt two massive chains of the Atlas mountains. To the rear of Algiers stands a lofty ridge whose summits are peaked in snow. The three most fertile and extensive plains are the Cheliff, Sahel, and Metidja. The first-named contains 500 000 acres of land, of which more than half is irrigated. The Sahel is a vast plain stretching from the foot of Mount Djurdjura to the Bay of Algiers, a distance of about thirty miles, and extending to Medeah, one of the principal grain markets. This plain was called by the Romans the "garden of Africa." The Metidja is perhaps the most extensive and the most fertile of the three, and is studded with white farm buildings It produces crops of all kinds, including cereals, oranges, grapes, etc.

Within the colony there are 2 015 miles of railway, of which the Paris Lyon-Mediterranean Company controls 319 miles; the East Algerian, 551; the West Algerian, 229 miles; the Bone-Guelma, 271 miles; the Franco-Algerian, 625: and the Mokta El-Hadid, 20 miles.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Brigade Staff—Maj T Fraser, Royal Eng to be Deputy Assist Adjut-Genl, Bombay Brigade, vice Maj G S Broome, vacated, dated 28th Feb. Capt G A F Sanders Royal Engr. to officiate as Brigade-Maj, Belgaum Brigade during the absence on leave of Capt W de L Williams, D S O, or pending further orders, dated 23rd Feb.

103rd Mahratta Light Infty Maj G C F Sartorius Double Co, Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the absence on leave out of India of Maj G de S DeLisle, or until further orders.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis—Lieut W K Cook 116th Mahrattas, to be attached as an Officiating double Co Officer, pending absorption

130th Baluchis—2nd Lieut C M T Western, double Co Officer, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, is transferred in the same capacity.

The following postings are ordered:—Maj W A Nicholson Capt J G B Allardyce Lieut W F Ingpen 2nd-Lieut R L Palmer. From 56th Battery Royal Field Artillery R Battery. Royal from horse Artillery 29th Battery. Royal from Field Artillary 15th Battery, Royal from Field Artillery, To 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery 89th Battery Royal Field Artillery to 150th Battery, Royal Field Artillery to 29th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The posting of Capt J B Gillatt, Argyll and Sutherland and Highlanders, to the 1st Battalion, cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army:—Lieut J Gourlie, 38th Central India Horse, 2nd Lieut J O Airy, 114th Mahrattas, and Lieut W B P Tugwell, 121st Pioneers.

The undermentioned have passed in the languages and specified:—Assist Surgeon (3rd Class) C C Kelly Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Lower Standard Urdu Dessa 3rd and 4th Jan; Lieut C R Marshl D S O 18th Tiwana Lancers Obligatory Punjab, Nowgong 9th Feb.

THE COLONEL'S CATS.

BY FRANCES CAMPBELL.

THE Colonel looks a rigid martinet. He is stern of aspect; tall, big, and unbending as a lamp-post. He has a trick of silence, too, that is extremely disconcerting. That, with his look of Bismarck and his grey-blue eye, makes one rather afraid of him.

I was afraid of him for quite a long while. Then I found him out—thuswise: I was in the garden, on the other side of the big hawthorn, admiring its wealth of pink bloom—like a rose-coloured snow—when the cook came out from the kitchen door, looking exceedingly irate, and flung something over the wall. A something softy and shapeless, that scraped along the top of the bricks and fell on the other side, soft and heavily.

I departed in haste to the strawberries, in order to forget the sound.

Presently I found myself up near the hawthorn again, and once more the kitchen-door was flung back and out came the despot of the kitchen, red-faced and wrathful, holding at arm's length, between finger and thumb, a dangling mass that looked all legs and claws—a mangy, wasted ill-used-looking beast of a black cat.

'Ere you, Smithy! called the cook to a boy among the carnations. You take an' throw this dratted cat over the wall. I've done it three times, an' 'ere it is back again, fresh as pint!

Throw it yourself, growled the boy. Looks dead enough!

The cook gave it a preliminary swing. Hoff you goes! she exclaimed. One—two——

Eh! demanded a thunderous voice behind her. What's this? Eh?

It was the Colonel making his morning round. Cook started and dropped the cat, which immediately crawled to the Colonel's brown boots and lay down between them. (That cat had an extensive knowledge of human nature, even then.)

Lor, sir! ejaculated cook faintly, putting a hand on where her heart might have been. The Colonel screwed his glass carefully into his right eye and looked from her to the cat.

Well? he demanded again in a subdued roar. The Colonel's voice is the deepest kind of rich bass, and when he asks questions suddenly it is not exactly soothing in tone. Cook never liked him to ask questions suddenly.

She hastened to explain. Honly a str'y cat, sir. It's been a-comin' in all the mornin'. Three times 'ave I thrown it over the wall, sir, this blessed d'y.

The Colonel gazed down upon the mangy bundle of black fur between his boots and then measured the wall with a sternly calculating eye. Then he stooped and, lifting the vagrant, touched it here and there questioningly with a big, kind finger. H-u-m! he said softly. Three times—eh, pussy?

Pussy thrust a mangy head into his broad palm and expressed an entire willingness to let bygones be bygones. So far as he was concerned, he never wished to hear of the matter again.

H-u-m! meditated the Colonel again, then looked up at the long expanse of rose-and-wistaria-covered wall and the rambling extent of his house while the cat spread himself happily on an immaculate sleeve.

Cook, who feared her master to the very marrow of her bones, stood fascinated.

Well, puss, he said a length. I guess this big house is large enough to hold me and you. There's room in it for another cat this size—eh, cook?

Cook started again. Please, sir, she said disgustedly, 'e's mangy.

So he is, responded the Colonel thoughtfully. It's feeding he wants. Just bring him something to drink, will you; new milk, in a saucer.

And that was how I found him out, for I stood behind the hawthorn and saw him feed the mangy cat with a spoon, it being too feeble to lap. And when Skimpy, as the stray was christened, had a bad attack of bronchitis, the Colonel dosed him with cough-mixture and brought him through—doctored and fed him and made him sleek and fine; kindnesses Skimpy repaid by exterminating the rats that infested the garden and cellars. It was after that that I became friends with the Colonel's other cats and saw the humanity of their ways. Cats are very human; so are dogs, but cats most so; they reason so wisely.

Skimpy is a very vain cat He cannot bear to be reminded of his past. He likes to pretend he always belonged to the Colonel and had his beautiful gentle wife for a mistress. If you speak to him of his going over the wall, he departs hastily, surprised at your lack of good taste. He is very clever. Thus he knows he cannot have his piece of fish or game at dinner unless he has first eaten his bread—three tiny pieces—out of his mistress's hand.

For some time he ate them, then it occurred to him he might manage. He took away the bread and hid it behind her chair. This being found out, he took it below the chair and hid it in her skirts, reasoning thuswise: 'She may look behind her, but she will not rise to look underneath.' So he got his fish or game without the bread till that trick also was found out. Now he is thinking out another one.

Nickie, the Persian, is very aristocratic. He has his fish—when he condescends to eat without being fed—off a plate on the floor at the Colonel's side. Skimpy wanted that fish—the whole plateful and pondered on how it was to be had. Nickie was big, very powerful, and fierce enough when roused. Therefore a frontal attack was out of the question. He retired to the hearthrug and thought it out before the fire. The frontal attack would not do; but—he suddenly bounded on Nickie and gave him a tremendous box on each ear. Nickie retreated in sheer astonishment—such indignity had never been offered him before—and in that one instant Skimpy had seized the fish and was off with it.

Nickie has his little ways also. Thus his idea of a good dinner is asparagus and grouse. He hates milk. I have an idea myself that Nickie is that Roman epicure who banqueted off a thousand nightingales' tongues, doing penance. When he was first treated to asparagus he clearly recognised it as something he was accustomed to, and determined not to eat anything else. So he rejected all food in the hope that he would get asparagus. When remonstrated with, he swore, and went back to his usual diet. Clearly he was a gentleman in that last incarnation. His language left so little to the imagination.

But he is very beautiful, and one forgives much to beauty—and he is very devoted to the Colonel, and above all things stands absolute devotion. He is a living refutation to those who argue that a cat has no affection for its owner. Ginger, the tortoiseshell, is beautiful also, so much that he has been put into a picture of The Sleeping Beauty. She lies asleep in the picture with Ginger in the hollow of her white arm, all his wonderful amber and golden markings showing against the whiteness of her marble skin.

Ginger has more than his share of good looks and grace, but he is lacking—not all there, as they say in the North of Ireland. He makes remarks to the others that they receive with obvious scorn, and they never consult with him, as they do with each other, against a common enemy.

The library is a lovely restful room, full of deep colour-harmonies. It has a southerly aspect, and through its tall windows the sunlight falls athwart the polished floor. All the cats love the library, summer and winter. But in summer, when the sun shines, Ginger will not cross its shining honey-coloured boards because he fears his own shadow, reflected on the bright surface. Ginger's lady calls to him in vain—that shadow bars the way. He will try every possible expedient to pass without jumping over it skip sideways, make sudden rushes under the hangings and over the tables, and come down velvet-footed in silence, hoping by some singular effort to have surmounted that ghostly outline on the floor.

He thinks it is a ghost, of course. Nothing will convince him it is only the evidence of his own substantial yellow person—while the sun shines, he will not cross the library—that impalpable, dark thing that follows as himself scares him away.

Obviously he is half-witted—in many ways it shows in him the direct antithesis of Skimpy, who is more brains than body. Ginger will not fly from dogs, nor cares he greatly to catch birds—and bears the open contempt of Nickie and Skimpy with debonair indifference. Happy Ginger! he does not know, and none can tell him.—"Westminster."

BESIEGING A CITY BANK.

CURIOUS SCENE IN LOMBARD-STREET.

SOME extraordinary scenes were witnessed in Lombard-street, when the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation opened its doors to receive applications for the new Chinese Government 5 per cent. gold loan for £1,000 000 sterling. A considerable crowd had congregated long before and so great was the crush at the bank doors that a force of police had to be summoned to regulate entrance into the bank.

The number of applicants increased every minute, and the efforts of the police were taxed to the utmost to stem the rush of those striving to reach the doors. At eleven o'clock, the managers of the bank had to order the closing of the doors, as the staff was quite inadequate to deal with the mass of applications. It was then found that the loan had been over-subscribed several times, and instead of keeping the loan open it was decided to close the list at once. This fact was ultimately conveyed to the crowd of disappointed applicants outside, and it was only then that the people dispersed and that order was restored.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY

SCANDINAVIAN POLITICS AND THE WAR.

A Correspondent writes from Christiania Feb. 11th:—

The political relations between Norway and Swedan have suddenly, although not unexpectedly, reached a very acute stage, now that the negotiations for the institution of an independent Norwegian consulate system have been finally broken off. The King in his decision with reference to the breaking of negotiations added the expression of his hope that the mutual differences over the consulate question would not lead to the union between the two countries being endangered. On the other hand the Norwegian prime minister Hagerup in his declaration to the Storthing stating the negative result of the negotiations, openly expressed the opinion that the question must be considered whether the continuance of the present friendly relations between Sweden and Norway ought not to assume in the future another form than that of the present union. The negotiations over the consulate affair encountered difficulties some time ago, even though at the outset they had promised the best results. During their course a change of opinion has undeniably taken place on the Swedish side. Towards the close the Swedes were just as disinclined to accept the Norwegian proposals as at first they were conciliatory. How may this change be explained? The Norwegians attribute it to the influence exerted on Scandinavian national policy by the great struggle in East Asia. Before the outbreak of the war, when Russia so brutally and unscrupulously overpowered the Finnish nation, the view became very widespread in Sweden that its turn would come next after Finland's. Hence there was in Sweden a feeling of the need of the closest relationship with Norway, in order to feel more secure against its formidable neighbour on the east and with this end in view Sweden was prepared to make sacrifices. Now however the situation is quite altered. Russia's hands are tied at present in East Asia, and even if it emerges victorious, will be far too weak for a long time to think of being able to give effect to any designs upon Sweden. The consequence has been that the Swedes believe it is no longer necessary for them to make any concessions in the consulate affair, and that the idea of the rightful national superiority of Sweden to Norway, the so called "greater Sweden" idea, has again won the upper hand. Exactly the same thing happened more than 50 years ago after Russia's defeat in the Crimean war, when Sweden adopted the role of suzerain power, seeking to put Norway in the position of a vassal state. The result was the renowned Stadtholder quarrel, which led to the first great Union dispute. But the fact must not be overlooked that Norway is to-day a far more highly developed country both economically and in its degree of intellectual culture, a far more consolidated state, than it was 50 years ago; and further that the country at the present moment stands absolutely determined behind the ministry, which it may well be observed is not a radical but a conservative one. The Norwegians demand an independent consulate system, because its trade is independent of the Swedish, indeed sometimes competing with it, as, for instance, in the export of timber to North Germany. The Swedish demand, that the Swedish envoy and the Swedish foreign minister should have the right to control and eventually also the right of suspending the powers of Norwegian consuls, is evidently adapted to make the independence of the consulate system demanded by Norway quite illusory. Although the conservatives and the Moderate Liberals have succeeded not without difficulty, in limiting the dispute about the union, formerly, carried to such an acute crisis by the Radicals, to the consulate problem only, yet now that only a negative settlement has been arrived at, the bond of union has become intensely strained throughout the whole of the country. The opinion of the country has been given expression in a local students meeting, in which the principal speaker amid tremendous applause exclaimed:—The less we have to do with Sweden, so much the better. It is emphasised on all hands that no hostile feelings are cherished against the neighbour people, but that it is only a question of substituting a new and more suitable form for the old. A protective alliance between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark is regarded as such a one. By its means the three Scandinavian kingdoms might become to some extent an important factor in European politics.

THE AUTHOR OF "BEN HUR."

MANY in this country will hear with regret of the death of General Lew. Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur" and other works. He had been ill for some time. "Ben Hur" is one of the most popular novels founded on Biblical incidents that has ever been written; no fewer than 800,000 cloth copies have been sold in America alone. Here is an account of General Wallace's typical working day, given some years ago by one who visited him at his home:

"I begin to write at about 9 a. m., keep at work till noon, resume about 1-30 p. m., and leave my studio at about four. I then take exercise for two hours. I walk or ride, according to the weather. When it rains I put on a pair of heavy boots and trudge five or seven miles across the country. I usually ride a dozen miles. To this habit of taking regular exercise, I attribute my good health. I eat just what I want, and as much as I want. When night comes I lie down and sleep like a child, never once waking till morning. I usually retire at 9-30 and rise at 7-30, aiming to secure nine hours' sleep. General Wallace told his visitor that he smoked at pleasure a pipe or cigar, but never a cigarette, which he considered the deadliest thing a person could put in his mouth." The General discussed with his visitor what he thought would be the chief characteristics of the literature of the twentieth century:

To begin with (he said) the novel of the next century will reflect the light of that age, unless the society is so barren and devoid of interest that writers shall be compelled to seek materials in former eras. Certain authors will always follow the latter course. But an increasing number will found their narratives on the activities of the day. Labour, said Mr. Wallace, is one of the elements which will play leading parts in the drama of the future. "The American workingman will have things his own way, but there is no cause for alarm, for he is to be the saviour of our country." Of the poetry of to-day General Lew. Wallace had not a high opinion. Modern poetry (he said) I am in the habit of calling the poetry of adjectives. The abnormal preponderance of this part of speech in the poetry of to-day, I consider its chief curse. It renders the thought obscure and hazy. In Browning we see the climax of this fad. The finest poetry ever written is found in the Book of Job and you will notice that it contains very few adjectives. So saying, General Wallace walked over to his study table, opened a large Bible lying thereon, and turning to the Book of Job, read several verses throwing in numerous adjectives as he did so. The effect his visitor says was most ludicrous.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from [illegible]
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	8	5	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	14	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	29	29	47
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	7	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	24	18	46
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	14	12	23
G Mahim and Worli......	8	4	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	19
Total.........	114	102	22
Total plague deaths to date...	282,919	235,708	
Same date last year ...	150	134	224

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths
51	19

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,812 as against 1,726 during the previous week. Of the total number 860 died of plague, and 136 of small-pox which showed an increase of 91 in the former and an increase of 38 in the latter. The total-mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,574 which included 908 deaths from plague.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

MEXICO has a great affection for French plays and French actors. Just at present the affection is not returned. It seems that on several recent occasions French companies have been engaged by Mexican theatrical agents, the contracts including a clause to the effect that any dispute shall be referred to the French Minister at Mexico. Unfortunately, in many cases the agents at the close of the tour have flatly declined either to pay the actors the sums due to them or to submit to the decision of the French Minister, while the local tribunals have supported them, and the actors have been left stranded, and have been compelled to appeal to private charity for funds wherewith to return home. The French Minister of Fine Arts has now published an official letter warning actors and actresses from accepting any offers to tour in Mexico unless the agent, before signing the contract, deposits with the French Minister at Mexico a sum at least sufficient to pay their passage home in the event of any failure or disagreement. One does not know whether any English actors are ever invited to tour in Mexico. If so, this piece of knowledge may be useful to them also.

In the course of some quaint speculations about the "logos" theory, the music of the sphere, the feminine temperament, and other mystical ideas not commonly associated with each other, Frances Swiney in the "Westminster Review" gives one or two illustrations which are very interesting in themselves. She tells for instance, how Colonel Andrade, of the city of Mexico took two healthy growing plants and experimented on them thus:—One flower be blessed, praised its beauty and fragrance; it grew in an atmosphere of harmony, and developed rapidly into perfect growth and flowers of brightest colour. The other plant the Colonel frowned upon scolded, and blamed. It rapidly failed, its growth ceased, and within a month it was dead; though in point of physical conditions, such as light, heat, air, moisture, and soil, it was treated in absolutely the same way as the companion plant. Thus in the case of the former plant it was all done by kindness as the popular phrase goes. The average man's reflection on this singular experiment will be What an odd man the colonel must be to think of it! Farmers will be interested in the experiments of Professor M. Connel, which show that music suitable in quality and administered at the right moments is a sure means of increasing the supply of cream from new milk. Swiss farmers it appears, have some idea of the truth, for they pay higher wages to the labourers who have good singing voices, believing that singing during milking increase the flow of milk. On the other hand, a harsh cross-grained milker will render the yield of milk perceptibly less than one who is good tempered and gentle. Is this explanation of the remarkable sweetness of Swiss milk! Henceforth though the writer does not mention it a large gramophone should be among the appointments of every well-equipped dairy farm.

His complexion is fair, and his skin has a smoothness which is almost infantile in character. His eyes are of a bright blue, that at once harmonises and contrasts with his complexion, his hair which has been extravagantly exploited in pictures and descriptions, is a delightful disappointment. It has none of the mouse-nest and brush-heap quality, but is a luxuriant growth of hair—light brown, gold, fine and silky. It has just a suggestion of fluffy, shining floss. He was well dressed. One feature of his dress was noticeable, and it seemed to harmonise with his personality. It was a deep turned-down linen collar, low at the throat, and tied with a white satin 'kerchief. The long ends of the bow hung so as to conceal his shirt front, which otherwise would have been exposed by rather a low-cut waistcoat." This is the introduction to a musical criticism of Paderewski in an American journal. We have not taken the whole of the personal description, but we have given enough to show good cause for the irritation which it is is said the great pianist has manifested. The sneer at "exploiting" in descriptions is extremely good!

A French writer points out the intersting fact that coffee, little by little, is losing its potent effect upon humanity's nerves, very much in the same way that diseases, after they have for a long time been acclimatised (if that is the proper word) in a particular country, become less and less deadly in their effect. Although people are still to be found who dare not drink a cup of coffee lest they should get no sleep throughout the ensuing night, they are nowadays in a very small minority—in France at any rate. Yet when coffee was first introduced its effect was so great that even camels were kept awake by it. Its discovery is, in fact, said to be owing to this:—An Eastern camel guard noticed one night that his charges, instead of sleeping, were wide awake and very irritable, fighting among themselves from night till morning. He complained to his companions and upon inquiry they discovered that the camels had been browsing heartily on the leaves of a certain shrub. Seeing that the shrub had fruit, the men picked a quantity, ate some, and boiled the others in water, which they afterwards drank. Who put the idea of boiling them into their heads the legend does not condescend to inform us That night none of them slept a wink, and all were equally quarrelsome. After that if anyone had particular necessity for wakefulness he knew what to do. And thus coffee became popular in Turkey and subsequently in Europe.

Several paragraphs have appeared in the papers lately speaking of the rise in the price of matches, which even now at the slightly increase rate astonish by their marvellous cheapness. They are such little things and yet so important in the life of the everybody man that one finds it difficult to realise that less than seventy years ago, flint, steel, and tinder were the ordinary means of obtaining fire. How little would this cumbersome method appeal to the smoker of to-day. Lucifer matches were not universally introduced at the time of the coronation of the late Queen Victoria. A clergyman at that time travelling from the North by coach to London had a box of matches introduced to his notice as novelties. They were about the length of the present motor match, and cost eighteen-pence for a small box. On his return to his parsonage he drew a box, with an air of importance, out of his pocket, and to the delighted surprise of the assembled household by rubbing what was apparently a stick over a piece of prepared paper (part of the equipment) he caused the former to burst into flame. Such a wonder was not to be treated lightly, so the worthy cleric arranged a series of parochial teas at his house varying in social grades. At each of these a table was set and the silver candle-sticks placed on it with the candles unlighted in the sockets. The striking of these wonderful matches and the subsequent illumination of the candles never failed to produce the effect that was intended.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR LONDON.

A £5,000,000 SCHEME.

NOTHING less than the consolidation of all the sources of electricity supply in Greater London is contemplated by the authors of the Administrative County of London Electric Power Bill. At present the Metropolis is supplied with electric light and power from about fifty generating stations owned by companies and borough councils, most of them only delivering within a radius of two or three miles, although it is now proved by experience in America and elsewhere that electricity can be transmitted over a hundred miles, and the great economies effected by generating on a large scale for distribution throughout a wide area have been strikingly demonstrated by the Tyneside and South Wales schemes now in operation.

The intention of the promoters of the London scheme is to provide a common source of wholesale supply, from which the multiplicity of electrical authorities may purchase either the whole or part of the current they require for retail distribution, and as the maximum price to be charged is only 1 1/2d. per unit, a figure much below the average cost of their independent production, the arrangement will produce financial benefits to be shared amongst ratepayers, shareholders, and consumers. Incidentally it should be a powerful stimulant to the extension of public and private lighting, electric cooking and heating, and will, therefore, have its share of influence in making London a cleaner, healthier, and brighter city.

The Bill seeks to authorise a share capital of five millions, with power to borrow one-third of that amount. It is supported by a group representing a number of leading manufacturers who will be prepared to carry the scheme promptly into practical effect when the sanction of Parliament is obtained. Certain borough councils have already shown a disposition to discuss terms for wholesale supply, and factory owners in the industrial districts welcome the project as calculated to reduce their power costs. In the provinces the principle of "bulk supply" has been accepted by numerous local authorities, and in the Metropolitan area Willesden is purchasing electricity wholesale, while retaining the retail distribution in the district.—"Westminster."

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

[illegible] —Worthless [illegible]

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. Ritchie is to be genuinely pitied for the loss of his wife just at this critical and almost painful moment in his life and career. For never had a man a more suitable, devoted wife. They were married forty-seven years ago, and he has been heard often to declare that never during all that long period did they have one word of disagreement. She bore him nine children; saved his money; looked after his interests; was proud of his career, and, in short was one of those old-fashioned wives whose life, heart, and every thought were wrapped up in her husband and childern. It is terrible in the evening of life to lose a companion who has given so much peace and brightness to one's youth, middle age, and maturity.

The other day, as I was walking along the front at Brighton, I thought that a figure which passed me must be my old friend, Dr. Robson Roose. But he was so changed that I was a little doubtful. I stopped him, and I found that it was indeed he; but, alas! how different from the man I once knew. But a few years ago, he was a singularly young and strong-looking man for his age. He was slight of build, thoroughly alert in all his movements, and he had a high complexion, and his dark, fine eyes shone with all the brilliancy of full mental and physical vigour. And then suddenly he changed. The first blow came when his wife—a charming and devoted woman—died; then he got involved—quite innocently—in an unsuccessful company; and finally, I fancy his practice began to decline with his declining health; and he ultimately gave up his house in London and went down to live in East Grinstead.

There was a time, when he was the most sought for physician in London, he was at every bedside; he was especially the vogue among politicians, and among his patients were the Duke of Devonshire, the late Lord Carnarvon and the late Lord Randolph Churchill. In short, he was the rage—and everybody knows what that means in London. There were very different estimates of the man, and many of his professional brethren were as loud in disparagement as the general public were in praise of his abilities. It is true that he never showed any high scientific attainments, that he did not have a distinguished academic career, and that even to the end there were certain curious defects in his general education.

His success was brought about in a curious way. The late Edmund Yates, as everybody knows, spent a great part of his life during his later years in Brighton. When going down there he was told by his London physician that the doctor he ought to go to was a young fellow named Robson Roose. He went to Roose; was greatly benefited by him; was loud and enthusiatic in his praise; and at that time to be praised by Edmund Yates—proprietor of the "World," a very powerful social organ—was to be made. So Robson Roose was introduced to Lord Randolph Churchill; was very successful with him too; and in this way became so well-known that he was able to transfer himself to London, to a great house in fashionable and costly Hill Street, Berkeley Square, and for a few years entertained and attended all London.

I saw a good deal of him at one time, and formed the opinion of him that he was neither the extraordinary genius that his friends thought; still less, that he was the poor creature his enemies made out. His great power lay in his quickness of observation, and in his consequently extraordinary rapidity and accuracy in making a diagnosis. He had extraordinary tact too, a great knowledge of human nature, and much real kindness and sympathy. He was, therefore, just the man for patients of a certain type—especially for those who suffered from nervous or mental trouble. What strange sights that man has seen inside his consulting rooms! I remember reading an article a few years ago in a medical newspaper in which alluding to the spread of melancholia, which is the curse of the age, the writer described how sometimes the fashionable physician found in his rooms judges who, with tears of blood declared that they felt themselves to be greater criminals than the wretches that shivered in the dock before them and that they had to consign to penal servitude. Robson Roose has described to me—of course mentioning no names—scenes just as strange. For instance, he said that some of his patients—and often these were men holding the high offices of State—the first thing they did was to say that they felt like sitting down and having a good cry. "Well, why not? Robson Roose would reply; 'sit down and have a good cry.' And some times the advice was actually taken and then Robson Roose would turn with his pleasant smile and his soft voice and say, "Now you feel better."

It is possible to abuse a man of this kind; to pick holes in his knowledge; and to laugh, perhaps, a little at some of his pretensions. But such a man did infinite good to many thousands of people; and as one who saw him once act with extraordinary kindness and sweetness to a suffering human being, I, at least, am glad to bear testimony to his many merits of mind and to his very fine and delightful qualities of heart.

I do not want to intrude on the columns of my dramatic critic, but I would like to say here that I went the other night to see Much Ado About Nothing, at His Majesty's and that I came away convinced that I had never seen more perfect production even under the auspices of Mr. Tree. There is not a character in the play that has not its adequate and in fact, its almost only possible representative. Just fancy the caste—it is rare that there ever has even been so fine a one—Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Lal Brough, Mr. Louis Calvert, Mr. Laurence Irving, Mr. Basil Gill, and Mr. Tree himself; and then, among the ladies, such an accomplished actress as Miss Winifred Emerey, and such a charming young actress as Miss Viola Tree. There have been other productions by Mr. Tree which have been more gorgeous in their setting—who can ever forget what Midsummer Night's Dream was?—but for pure splendid, and delightful acting I put this production as the best of Mr. Tree's regime. I haven't time here to deal with it in detail; I must be content with saying that anybody who misses seeing the production misses one of the great treats of dramatic year.

It was only at the eleventh hour on Monday morning (writes a correspondent) that the inhabitants of Whitchurch, Bucks heard a rumour that King Edward was driving over from Mentmore to attend a meet of Lord Rothschild's staghounds in the village. At a quarter-past twelve he arrived in an old-world post-chaise, drawn by four horses ridden by postillions. He wore a comfortable moleskin overcoat, looked well, and seemed to enjoy the informality of the affair. He bowed and smiled assiduously at the crowd which lined the High Street. The carriage was pulled up at the house of an octogenarian farmer—a delightful old man with white hair and rosy cheeks—who was doing the honours of the day, and the King, accompanied by Lord Rosebery, whose solemn countenance was an excellent foil to the King's cheery aspect, stepped inside. There his host and hostess, Mr. Roads and his sister, were presented to the King, who shook hands with them and chatted genially for a short time. "Will it be wise for you to come into open air without your shawl?" he suggested thoughtfully, as Miss Roads moved with her guests to the door a moment later."

The King caught a glimpse of the manor of Creslow as he returned to the high road, and was evidently interested in its history, which Lord Rosebery, who is an antiquarian, among other things, was able to tell him. The old house, which is now much reduced in size, has long been the property of the Lords de Clifford, and in bygone times was said to have been haunted by Fair Rosamond, whose portrait, until a few years ago hung on the oak staircase. Queen Elizabeth once meditated a visit to Creslow, when staying at Stewkley, a neighbouring village, and an artist was ordered to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting Room in her honour. Suddenly this nomadic sovereign changed her mind and went off somewhere else, the decorations remaining half-finished to this day. An ancient crypt has a door opening into a subterranean passage, which is said to lead to Whitchurch Church, a mile away. A dungeon in the vicinity of the crypt when opened a comparatively short time ago was found to contain some human bones presumably those of prisoners incarcerated there in mediæval days.

The Empress Eugenie will have sad memories revived in her visit to Egypt now. When she last visited Cairo she was in the enjoyment of all that the world could give—beauty of a rare type, admired by all, a happy wife, a proud mother, a throne which she gracefully occupied. It was at Cairo that she heard of a celebrated Dervish, and determined to consult him. Thickly veiled and disguised, she went, accompanied by one of her ladies in attendance, to see him. On entering his abode the Dervish rose, made a low obeisance, and addressed her [illegible]: "[illegible], you are thrice welcome to my humble dwelling, oh Empress!" Eugenie, vexed and astonished, replied: "How do you know that I am an Empress and who told you I was coming here?" The Dervish answered: "The stars and Mahomet know everything. I knew since your arrival in Egypt that you would come to me, and I have patiently waited every night, for afterwards I am commanded by Allah to make my last journey to Mecca and die."

A DENVER prospector named Darcey has struck gold ore near the town of Goldfield, Nevada, yielding a hundred thousand dollars to the ton. This is the richest strike ever made in Nevada. It is reported that the lucky prospector has been offered ten million dollars for his claim.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tonawanda 2182 tons Captain J W Brown, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE ship E A O'Brien, 1037 tons, Captain John Pratt, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Durban, in ballast.

THE steamer Clydesdale 2295 tons, Captain A Lundberg sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and one lady and child as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr.. A J G Piffard ....R I M
Plassey......Seymour ....Spton........Transport ....

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Commander Hulbert ..R Navy
H M S Lapwing .... Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet ......Comdr ....Stocken ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats...........................

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elen (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackell			W & A Graham & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montfard	China		P & O Co
Arcadia	3511	Cuitt			P & O Co
Rauner	1329	Carr	Reunion		H G Hajam
Oolabaria	3137	Walkeys			M M & Co
Riverdale	2752	Hay			Bomonjee & Co
Lalpoora	2125	Cole			M M & Co
Okara	3139	Fenwick			M M & Co
Bundasrath	1319	Tepe	Zanzibar		A Strandes Co
Lordkelvin	2158	Bickerleg			W & A Graham & C
Tabaristan	2173	Paramor	Karachi	10-3	E Latham & Co
Auchencrag	2542	Reid			Bombay Co
Africa Crag	1892	Evans			M M & Co
Satrung	2862	Sandiland	Calcutta		T M & Co
Kt Bachelor	414	Finni			T M & Co
Caspian	2327	Young			Bombay Co
Jumna	2987	Parsons			M M & Co
Langdale	2515	Gray	Ant		M M & Co
E R O'Brien	1037	Pratt			
R Rubattino	3014	Saporiti	Genoa		F R S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C&R Clan Macallister	3664	Sommerfelt		20-3	F M & Co
D&E Dido		Pickering	K'chi	16-3	F Muir and Co
F Loodiana	2124	Sharp	Zanzibar	18 3	M M & Co
G Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	10-3	H S Sidick
K Clan Forbes	2609	Ridguwy	Liverpool		F Muir & Co
N Ariel	2208	Race	Rotherdam	12-3	K Nixen & Co
O Tonawanda	2182	Brown	Philadelphia	9-3	Standard Oil Co
P Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Antwerp	9-3	M M& Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Carl	648	Ahmed	Mangalore	10-3	Shephd & Co
Banaduri	829	Fukeera	N F		Shephd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
1	Circassia	4632	Haig	Liverpool	21-3	W & A Gr & Co
2	Arabia	2330	Read	L'pool	14-3	W & A G & Co
7	City of Agra	3096	Brown	K'chi	14-3	K Nixon & Co
9	Fillippo Artelli	3752		Trieste	8 3	T M & Co
9	Axenfels	2867	Weihmann	K'chi	18 3	Glades & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	18 3	P & O Co
11	Dumra	[illegible]2	Williams	Bussorah	10-3	M M & Co
15	Welsh Prince	3218	Ceulhaull	Dunkerk	9-3	W & A Gr & Co

M. W. DRY DOCK.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth.....Capt the Hon Hood......R Navy

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	E A O'Brien Bque.	Pratt	Durban, Dec 16
8	R Rubattino s	Saporiti	Genoa

DEPARTURE.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Fellippo Artelli s Clydesdale s	Radoneich. Lundberg	Trieste &c Antwerp

The steamer Tonawanda Brown, for Philadelphia obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Circassia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
4	Congella	Calcutta
6	Clan Macneil	Coast

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Golconda left at Aden on the 7th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

The steamer Fellippo Artelli, Rudomeich for Triest obtained her port clearances yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macallister s—50 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 2250 cwts wheat S[illegible] and Co; 2000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts oil cake K B Saja ; 262 bales

Arabia s—262 bales wool and goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 400 bales cotton fly and waste N Peerbhoy; 50 bales wool G Gungadas

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—6000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy
Circassia s—1040 cwts myrabollams A Kanjee

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—150 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 500 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co; 5 tons black wood K Dhunjeebhoy; 1463 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 195 cwts horns B E-mail; 195 cwts horns E Sewjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 195 cwt senna leaves and 166 cwt methee seed R Jewandas; 989 cwt linseed J Fachiri 2 pots lemon grass oil 10 pots rose oil and 10 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

Circassia s—4000 cwt castorseed 4000 cwt groundnuts 43359 cwt teelseed and 54800 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 2970 cwt linseed 1980 cwt rapeseed and 7725 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—40 cwt dill seed Nusserwanjee Bros and Co

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s-200 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—310 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR HULL.

Dids s—1440 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 6000 cwts cottonseed Tata and Co; 1000 cwts cottonseed Wagjee Bechc 2500 cwts cottonseed Shaw Wallace and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macalister s—200 tons old iron N Futehally and Co; 200 tons old iron K Tajbhoy 400 tons old iron Socie a Coloniale Italiana 50 tons old iron E B Parekh; 201 cwts gingelly seed and 3000 cwts linseed J Facheri: 100 tons old iron M Somjee

R Rubattino s—50 tons old iron E Fischer and Co; 100 cwts linseed J Fabheri; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 465 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s 6586 cwts rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 600 bales hemp P Bhimjae; 2000 cwts castorseed 7432 cwts linseed 8035 cwts rapeseed and 6997 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 1000 tons manganese are Killick Nixon and Co; 2001 cwts gingellyseed J Facheri; 105 cwts aloe fibre J Cowasjee

Clydesdale s—4 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Welsh Prince s—3800 cwts castorseed 2800 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams D Sanjana and Co; 1000 cwts mowraseed and 2009 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros, 1001 cwts myrabollam P Jethubhoy

Axenfels s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 2001 cwts gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 1787 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 21 cases bresilles Sulzer and Co; 2006 cwts crushed myrabollams Wagjee Becher

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 9, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved for "F" Company on Sunday the 12th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 9, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday) the 9th instant:—

No 1 Company—At 6-30 p m—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.

No 2 Company—At 9 p m Colaba North Fort 6th B L gun drill.

GATACRE CUP.

An error having been made in the mean Range given [illegible] Company, this Company will fire its Gatacre Cup series over again.

[illegible] Company not having completed its series for the Gatacre Cup [illegible] the Competition over again. [illegible] will be fired on Saturday the 25th inst. [illegible] B[illegible] Brigade has notified his [illegible] the annual inspection of the Corps.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

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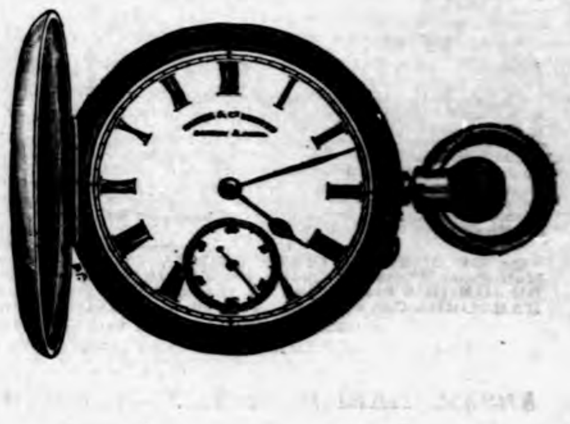

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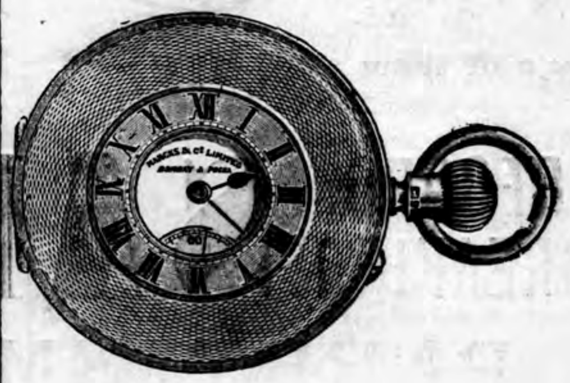

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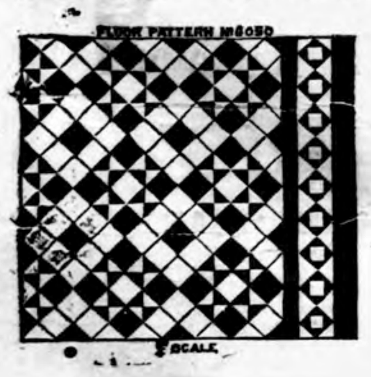

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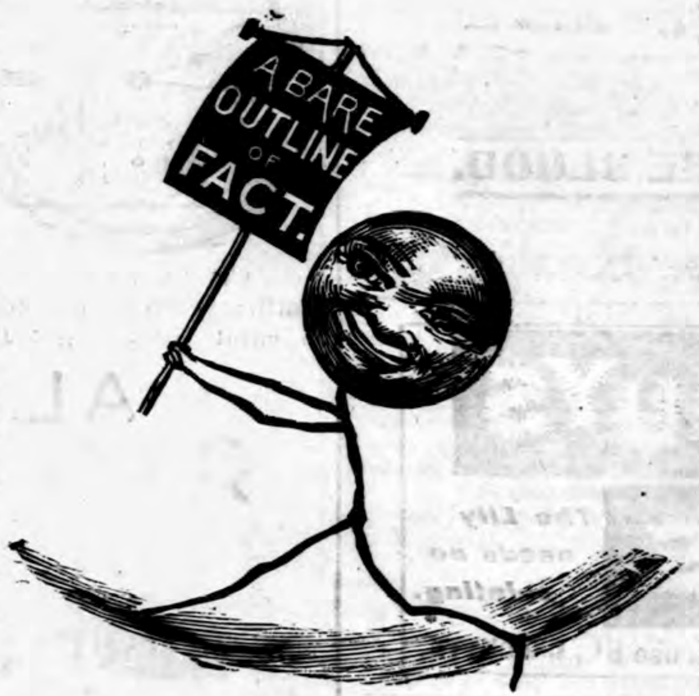
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